

Supplementary Materials of TAoI for Monitoring Systems

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I. LEMMAS AND THEOREM

Lemma 1. *The value function $V(\Delta, F(X))$ is non-decreasing with Δ for any given $F(X)$.*

Proof: See Section II-A. \square

Lemma 2. *Given $F(X)$, the value function $V(\Delta, F(X))$ is concave in Δ .*

Proof: See Section II-B. \square

Since the value function $V(\Delta, F(X))$ is concave, its slope does not increase monotonically. The lower bound of the slope of $V(\Delta, F(X))$ is given by the following lemma.

Lemma 3. *For any $\mathbf{s}_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $\mathbf{s}_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$ with $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$, we have $V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)}(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)$, where $p_1 = \hat{p}_A$ if $F(X) = 1$ and $p_1 = 1 - \hat{p}_B$ if $F(X) = 0$.*

Proof: See Section II-C. \square

Based on the above lemmas, we can derive the structure of the optimal transmission policy as stated in the following theorem.

Theorem 4. *Given $F(X)$, there exists a stationary deterministic optimal policy that is of threshold-type in Δ . Specifically, if $\Delta \geq \Omega$, the $\pi^* = 1$, where Ω denotes the threshold given pair of Δ and $F(X)$.*

Proof: See Section II-D. \square

II. PROOFS OF LEMMAS AND THEOREM

A. Proof of Lemma 1

Based on the value iteration algorithm (VIA) outlined in [1, Ch. 4.3], we utilize mathematical induction to establish the proof of Lemma 1. Initially, we introduce $Q_k(\mathbf{s}, a)$ and $V_k(\mathbf{s})$ to represent the state-action value function and the state value function at the k -th iteration, respectively. Particularly, $Q_k(\mathbf{s}, a)$ is defined as

$$Q_k(\mathbf{s}, a) \triangleq \bar{R}(\mathbf{s}, a) + \sum_{\mathbf{s}' \in \mathcal{S}} \bar{p}(\mathbf{s}'|\mathbf{s}, a) V_k(\mathbf{s}'), \quad \forall \mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}. \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{s}' is given by (??). For any given state \mathbf{s} , the update to the value function can be executed by

$$V_{k+1}(\mathbf{s}) = \min_{a \in \mathcal{A}} Q_k(\mathbf{s}, a), \quad \forall \mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}. \quad (2)$$

Regardless of how $V_0(\mathbf{s})$ is initially set, the sequence $\{V_k(\mathbf{s})\}$ converges to $V(\mathbf{s})$ that satisfies the Bellman equation, i.e.,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} V_k(\mathbf{s}) = V(\mathbf{s}), \quad \forall \mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}. \quad (3)$$

Therefore, the monotonicity of $V(\mathbf{s})$ is validated by showing that, for any two states $\mathbf{s}_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $\mathbf{s}_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$, whenever $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$, it follows that

$$V_k(\mathbf{s}_1) \leq V_k(\mathbf{s}_2), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots. \quad (4)$$

Next, we prove (4) using mathematical induction. Without loss of generality, we set $V_0(\mathbf{s}) = 0$ for each $\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}$, ensuring that (4) is satisfied at $k = 0$. Then, assuming that (4) holds up to $k > 0$, we verify whether it holds for $k + 1$.

For $a = 0$, it follows that

$$Q_k(\mathbf{s}_1, 0) = \Delta_1 + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\mathbf{s}_1) + \epsilon V_k(\mathbf{s}'_1), \quad (5)$$

and

$$Q_k(\mathbf{s}_2, 0) = \Delta_2 + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\mathbf{s}_2) + \epsilon V_k(\mathbf{s}'_2), \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{s}'_1 = (\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)_+)$ and $\mathbf{s}'_2 = (\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)_+)$. Given that $\Delta_1 + 1 \leq \Delta_2 + 1$, $V_k(\Delta_1) \leq V_k(\Delta_2)$ and $V_k(\mathbf{s}'_1) \leq V_k(\mathbf{s}'_2)$, it can be easily deduced that $Q_k(\mathbf{s}_1, 0) \leq Q_k(\mathbf{s}_2, 0)$.

For $a = 1$, it follows that

$$Q_k(\mathbf{s}_1, 1) = \Delta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_0 V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_1 V_k(\Delta_1 + T_u, F(X)_+) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\mathbf{s}_1),$$

and

$$Q_k(\mathbf{s}_2, 1) = \Delta_2 + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_0 V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_1 V_k(\Delta_2 + T_u, F(X)_+) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\mathbf{s}_2),$$

where if $F(X) = 1$, then $p_0 = 1 - \hat{p}_A$ and $p_1 = \hat{p}_A$; if $F(X) = 0$, then $p_0 = \hat{p}_B$ and $p_1 = 1 - \hat{p}_B$. Similar to $a = 0$, we can obtain $Q_k(\mathbf{s}_1, 1) \leq Q_k(\mathbf{s}_2, 1)$ according to $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$ and $V_k(\mathbf{s}_1) \leq V_k(\mathbf{s}_2)$.

By (2), we can get that $V_{k+1}(\mathbf{s}_1) \leq V_{k+1}(\mathbf{s}_2)$ for any k .

This completes the proof of Lemma 1.

B. Proof of Lemma 2

The concavity of $V(s)$ with respect to s for any given $F(X)$ can be demonstrated by showing that, for any $s_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $s_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$ and $w \in N$, whenever $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) &\geq \\ V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)), k = 0, 1, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Without sacrificing generality, we set $V_0(s) = 0$ for all $s \in \mathcal{S}$, ensuring that (9) is applicable at $k = 0$. Then, we assume that (9) holds up till $k > 0$ and inspect whether it holds for $k + 1$. Now, let $s = (\Delta, F(X))$, $s_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $s_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X))$, $s' = (\Delta + w, F(X))$, $s'_1 = (\Delta_1 + w, F(X))$ and $s'_2 = (\Delta_2 + w, F(X))$. For ease of explanation, we introduce $\Delta Q(s', s, a) = Q(s', a) - Q(s, a)$.

For $a = 0$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta Q_k(s'_1, s_1, 0) - \Delta Q_k(s'_2, s_2, 0) \\ &= [\Delta_2 + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) + \epsilon V_k(\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)_+)] \\ &\quad - [\Delta_1 + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) + \epsilon V_k(\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)_+)] \\ &\quad + [\Delta_1 + w + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \epsilon V_k(\Delta_1 + w + 1, F(X)_+)] \\ &\quad - [\Delta_2 + w + (1 - \epsilon)V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \epsilon V_k(\Delta_2 + w + 1, F(X)_+)] \\ &= (1 - \epsilon)[(V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\ &\quad - (V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)))] \\ &\quad + \epsilon[(V_k(\Delta_1 + w + 1, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)_+)) \\ &\quad - (V_k(\Delta_2 + w + 1, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)_+))]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Given that $V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X))$ and $V_k(\Delta_1 + w + 1, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)_+) \geq V_k(\Delta_2 + w + 1, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)_+)$, we can easily see that $\Delta Q_k(s'_1, s_1, 0) - \Delta Q_k(s'_2, s_2, 0) \geq 0$. Thus, $Q_k(s, 0)$ is concave in Δ for any given $F(X)$.

For $a = 1$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta Q(s'_1, s_1, 1) - \Delta Q(s'_2, s_2, 1) \\ &= \Delta_1 + w + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} (p_0 V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + p_1 V_k(\Delta_1 + w + T_u, F(X)_+)) \\ &\quad - [\Delta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} (V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + p_1 V_k(\Delta_1 + T_u, F(X)_+))] \\ &\quad - [\Delta_2 + w + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} (p_0 V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + p_1 V_k(\Delta_2 + w + T_u, F(X)_+))] \\ &\quad + [\Delta_2 + \frac{1}{2}(T_u - 1) + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) \\ &\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} (p_0 V_k(T_u, F(X)_+) + p_1 V_k(\Delta_2 + T_u, F(X)_+))] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u})[(V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\ &\quad - (V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)))] \\ &\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_1 [(V_k(\Delta_1 + w + T_u, F(X)_+) \\ &\quad - V_k(\Delta_1 + T_u, F(X)_+)) \\ &\quad - (V_k(\Delta_2 + w + T_u, F(X)_+) \\ &\quad - V_k(\Delta_2 + T_u, F(X)_+))]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Given that $V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X))$ and $V_k(\Delta_1 + w + T_u, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_1 + T_u, F(X)_+) \geq V_k(\Delta_2 + w + T_u, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_2 + T_u, F(X)_+)$, we can also get that $\Delta Q_k(s'_1, s_1, 1) - \Delta Q_k(s'_2, s_2, 1) \geq 0$. Thus, $Q_k(s, 1)$ is concave in Δ for any given $F(X)$.

Since the value function $V_{k+1}(s)$ is the minimum of two concave functions, it is also concave in Δ for any given $F(X)$. Hence, we have $V_k(\Delta_1 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq V_k(\Delta_2 + w, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_2, F(X))$, i.e., (9) holds for $k + 1$. Therefore, we can show that (9) holds for any k by induction.

This completes the proof of Lemma 2.

C. Proof of Lemma 3

The proof follows the same procedure of Lemma 1. The lower bound of $V(s_2) - V(s_1)$ can be proved by showing that for any $s_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $s_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$, such that $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$

$$\begin{aligned} V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) &\geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1), \\ k = 0, 1, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Without sacrificing generality, we set $V_0(s) = \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} \Delta$ for all $s = (\Delta, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$, ensuring that (12) is satisfied at $k = 0$. Then, we assume that (12) holds up till $k > 0$ and hence we have $V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)$ and $V_k(\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)) \geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)$.

Then, we inspect whether it holds for $k + 1$. We first consider the case when $a = 1$ and we have $\frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} = \frac{T_u}{\epsilon(1-p_1)}$. Since $V_{k+1}(s) = \min_{a \in \mathcal{A}} Q_k(s, a)$, we investigate the two state-action value functions, in the following, respectively.

When $F(X) = 1$ and $a = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta Q_k(s_2, s_1) \\ &= Q_k((\Delta_2, F(X)), 0) - Q_k((\Delta_1, F(X)), 0) \\ &= \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 + (1 - \epsilon)(V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\ &\quad + \epsilon(V_k(\Delta_2 + 1, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_1 + 1, F(X)_+)) \\ &\geq (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1) + \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)}\right) (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1) \\ &\geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

When $F(X) = 1$ and $a = 1$, we have

$$\Delta Q_k(s_2, s_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= Q_k((\Delta_2, F(X)), 1) - Q_k((\Delta_1, F(X)), 1) \\
&= \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u}\right) V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \\
&\quad - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_1 (V_k(\Delta_2 + T_u, F(X)_+) - V_k(\Delta_1 + T_u, F(X)_+)) \\
&\geq \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} + \frac{\epsilon}{T_u} p_1\right) \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1) \\
&= \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1). \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the same results can be derived when $F(X) = 0$. When the optimal policy in s_1 and s_2 is two different actions, i.e., a_1 and a_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \\
&= Q_k((\Delta_2, F(X)), a_2) - Q_k((\Delta_1, F(X)), a_1) \\
&\geq Q_k((\Delta_2, F(X)), a_2) - Q_k((\Delta_1, F(X)), a_2) \\
&\geq \frac{L(a)}{\epsilon(1-p_1)} (\Delta_2 - \Delta_1). \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.

D. Proof of Theorem 1

For any $s_1 = (\Delta_1, F(X))$, $s_2 = (\Delta_2, F(X)) \in \mathcal{S}$, such that $\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_k(s_2, a) - Q_k(s_1, a) - (V_k(s_2) - V_k(s_1)) \\
&= \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 - \frac{\epsilon}{L(a)} (V(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\
&\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{L(a)} p_1 (V(\Delta_2 + L(a), F(X)) - V(\Delta_1 + L(a), F(X))). \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Since the concavity of $V(s)$ have been proved in Lemma 2, we can easily see that $V(\Delta_2 + L(a), F(X)) - V(\Delta_1 + L(a), F(X)) \leq V(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V(\Delta_1, F(X))$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_k(s_2, a) - Q_k(s_1, a) - (V_k(s_2) - V_k(s_1)) \\
&\leq \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 - \frac{\epsilon}{L(a)} (V(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\
&\quad + \frac{\epsilon}{L(a)} p_1 (V(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V(\Delta_1, F(X))) \\
&= \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 - \frac{\epsilon}{L(a)} (1 - p_1) (V(s_2) - V(s_1)). \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

As proved in Lemma 3 that $V_k(\Delta_2, F(X)) - V_k(\Delta_1, F(X)) \geq [L(a)/\epsilon(1-p_1)](\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)$, it is easy to see that $Q_k(s_2, a) - Q_k(s_1, a) - (V(s_2) - V(s_1)) \leq 0$.

Now, we can prove the threshold structure of the optimal policy. Suppose $\Delta_2 \geq \Delta_1$ and $\pi^*(\Delta_1, F(X)) = a$, it is easily to see that $V(\Delta_1, F(X)) = Q((\Delta_1, F(X)), a)$, i.e., $V(s_1) = Q(s_1, a)$. According to Theorem 1, we know that $V(s_2) - V(s_1) \geq Q(s_2, a) - Q(s_1, a)$. Therefore, we have $V(s_2) \geq Q(s_2, a)$. Since the value function is a minimum of two state-action cost functions, we have $V(s_2) \leq Q(s_2, a)$. Altogether, we can assert that $V(s_2) = Q(s_2, a)$ and $\pi^*(\Delta_2, F(X)) = a$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Bertsekas, Dimitri, *Dynamic Programming and Optimal Control-II*, 3rd ed. Belmont, MA, USA: Athena Sci., 2007, vol. 2.