

Optimal Pricing Effect on Equilibrium Behaviors of Delay-Sensitive Users in Cognitive Radio Networks

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Abstract

This paper studies price-based spectrum access control in cognitive radio networks, which characterizes network operators' service provisions to delay-sensitive secondary users (SUs) via pricing strategies. Based on the two paradigms of shared-use and exclusive-use dynamic spectrum access (DSA), we examine three network scenarios corresponding to three types of secondary markets. In the first monopoly market with one operator using opportunistic shared-use DSA, we study the operator's pricing effect on the equilibrium behaviors of self-optimizing SUs in a queueing system. We provide a queueing delay analysis with the general distributions of the SU service time and PU traffic using the renewal theory. In terms of SUs, we show that there exists a unique Nash equilibrium in a non-cooperative game where SUs are players employing individual optimal strategies. We also provide a sufficient condition and iterative algorithms for equilibrium convergence. In terms of operators, two pricing mechanisms are proposed with different goals: revenue maximization and social welfare maximization. In the second monopoly market, an operator exploiting exclusive-use DSA has many channels that will be allocated separately to each entering SU. We also analyze the pricing effect on the equilibrium behaviors of the SUs and the revenue-optimal and socially-optimal pricing strategies of the operator in this market. In the third duopoly market, we study a price competition between two operators employing shared-use and exclusive-use DSA, respectively, as a two-stage Stackelberg game. Using a backward induction method, we show that there exists a unique equilibrium for this game and investigate the equilibrium convergence.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of dynamic spectrum access (DSA) has been emerging as a new approach for efficient utilization of scarce wireless spectrum that is conventionally controlled via static licensing. DSA enables secondary (unlicensed) users (SUs) to flexibly access underutilized legacy spectrum bands that are used sporadically by primary (licensed) users (PUs) [1]. This idea of reusing the legacy spectrum is receiving great supports thanks to the rapid development of software-defined radio and cognitive radio (CR) technologies [2], which can vary parameters such as frequency, power, and modulation schemes through software. Most DSA approaches [3], [4] are connected to a three-tier model of the dynamic spectrum market in Fig. 1, which includes three network entities: spectrum owners, secondary network operators¹ and CR-enabled SUs. The spectrum owner can temporarily lease their spectrum to the operators through periodic auctions. In each period, the winning operators can provide secondary services for SUs via their leased spectrum by charging an admission price to SUs for an economic return.

Among the various DSA approaches, opportunistic shared-use (i.e. spectrum overlay) and dynamic exclusive-use models have been widely considered [3]–[5]. Opportunistic shared-use allows spectrum owners employ “interruptible leasing” to operators, a model that forces operators to provide secondary services without harming the operations of PUs on the leased spectrum. Dynamic exclusive-use, on the other hand, allows spectrum owners to dynamically transfer spectrum-usage rights to operators, a model that enables operators to lease parts of temporarily unused spectrum (i.e. no PUs operations) from spectrum owners for secondary services provision.

In this paper, we study pricing-based spectrum access control of SUs by operators, which is shown in the shaded region of Fig. 1. We consider two kinds of operators that employ the two different DSA approaches of opportunistic shared-use and dynamic exclusive-use², respectively. Their service provision to SUs are controlled through pricing-based methods and are considered in three secondary-market types: shared-use monopoly, exclusive-use monopoly, and duopoly pricing competition.

In the first monopoly market, by considering delay-sensitive SUs that share a PU’s single channel controlled by a shared-use operator, we examine the effect of the operator’s pricing on the equilibrium behaviors of non-cooperative SUs. This behavior is represented by a SU’s spectrum access decision upon arrival, which entails either joining the list of other SUs that also want to share the same channel or balking. In terms of SUs, we first introduce an individual optimal strategy employed by each SU as a

¹For brevity, henceforth we will use only “operators”.

²For brevity, henceforth we will use only “shared-use” and “exclusive-use”.



Fig. 1. Three-tier dynamic spectrum market.

player in a non-cooperative game in order to make its spectrum access decision, based on a utility function that captures the delay-sensitivity heterogeneity of SUs. We next show that there exists a unique Nash equilibrium in this game. In order to employ the individual optimal strategy, each SU has to evaluate its mean queueing delay of a virtual queue that is used to model a congestion effect that occurs when many SUs intend to share the same PUs' channel. By using the renewal theory, we provide a queueing delay analysis based only on statistical information of the PUs' activities and SUs' service time. Finally, we examine equilibrium dynamics through iterative algorithms and provide a sufficient condition for equilibrium convergence. In terms of the operators, we devise two pricing mechanisms. For the case of the operator being a commercial planner, we propose a revenue-optimal pricing policy to maximize the operator's revenue by solving a convex optimization problem. For the case of the operator being a social planner, we propose a socially-optimal pricing policy to maximize network social welfare by solving an equivalent convex problem.

In the second monopoly market, each entering delay-sensitive SU is allocated a dedicated channel from a list of channels managed by an exclusive-use operator. Similarly to the first monopoly market, we also study the effect of the operator's pricing on the equilibrium behaviors of the non-cooperative SUs. Since queueing delays of the SUs' jobs are equal to their service time due to these dedicated channels, the analytic results of the SU's equilibrium behaviors, revenue-optimal pricing and socially-optimal pricing can also be obtained in this market.

In the third duopoly market, we treat the competition between shared-use and exclusive-use operators as a two-stage Stackelberg game, where two operators aim to maximize their revenues through pricing and each SU will make its decision of which operators to join based on the prices charged by the two operators. We first show that there exists a unique equilibrium for this game. We then explore the equilibrium dynamics via the iterative algorithms and provide a sufficient condition for the equilibrium convergence.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Related work is reviewed in Section II, and a system model is described in Section III. We analyze the shared-use monopoly in Section IV, the exclusive-

use monopoly in Section V, and the duopoly market in Section VI. Numerical studies are provided in Section VII. Finally, we conclude our work in Section VIII.

II. RELATED WORK

There is an increasing interest in the three-tier model of the dynamic spectrum market, which consists of interactions among spectrum owners, operators, and SUs [6]–[10]. However, the model of price-based spectrum access control between operators and multiple SUs has attracted the interests. The studies in [11]–[13] examined cases in which multiple operators compete for SUs, whereas [14] considered multiple SUs competing to access operators’ channels. The authors of [15] considered short-term spectrum trading across multiple PUs and SUs. [16] considered interactions between an operator and multiple SUs.

Nevertheless, most of these works focused on operators’ pricing and the responses of SUs via their demand functions (e.g. the SUs’ required bandwidth). In this paper, we focus on the pricing mechanisms and their impact on the equilibrium behaviors of SUs in a queueing system, which can be traced back from the original work of [17], [18] and surveyed in the monograph [19]. To that end, there are many works which attempt to balance between observable and unobservable queueing models. The observable queue system [20]–[22] requires either a centralized control server or a feedback mechanism with time overhead. In contrast, we use the unobservable queue system, which appropriately models the non-cooperative and distributed nature of SUs where SUs have no information about each other. Recent work on this paradigm of CR applications used server vacations or breakdowns in their queueing systems to model the opportunistic shared-use approach [20], [23]. In [20], a queue was centrally controlled so that the current queue length could be observed for the SU decision making process. This work also used a discrete-time model where all distributions of arrivals and services were simply limited to a Bernoulli distribution in order to facilitate analysis. The work in [23] used the unobservable and continuous-time models; however, the inter-arrival times and services were restricted to the exponential distributions for ease of analysis. Both papers also assumed homogeneous SUs and the Markovian channels to model the PU traffic. Our work not only considers the heterogeneous SUs in terms of delay sensitivity, but also provides a queueing model where the PUs’ channels and the service distributions of the SUs can be general.

III. SYSTEM MODEL

We assume that there are two wireless network operators providing different DSA models. The first operator, denoted by \mathcal{O}_1 , uses the shared-use model, whereas the second operator, denoted by \mathcal{O}_2 , employs

the exclusive-use model. We consider a network that consists of either one of the operators (i.e. monopoly) or both of them (i.e. duopoly), which corresponds to three types of secondary markets (cf. Fig. 2). A stream of SUs is assumed to arrive at the network and each of them will make a decision as to whether or not to join an operator (in the case of a monopoly) or which operator to join (in the case of a duopoly).

A. SUs

We proceed to describe important parameters of the SUs.

1) *Arrival Rates and Service Time*: We assume that the SUs arrive at the network according to a Poisson process with rate λ . Each SU is associated with a distinct job (e.g. a packet, session, or connection) that it carries upon arrival. The service time to complete a job is represented by a random variable X with a probability density function (pdf) $f_X(x)$. This service time is assumed to be independent of the arrival process.

2) *Delay-Sensitive User Types*: Since the SUs are assumed to carry delay-sensitive traffic, each job is attached to a specific application type characterized by a parameter θ . This parameter represents an individual preference that reflects the delay sensitivity of the SU's application. The value of θ varies across job types, capturing SUs' *heterogeneity*. Individual values of θ are private, but their cumulative distribution function, denoted by $F_\Theta(\cdot)$, is known. We also assume that this parameter follows a uniform distribution on $[0, \theta_{\text{up}}]$, which is common in the literature [24]–[26]. The relationship between θ and application types is presented through some examples: many multimedia applications with stringent delay requirements will have high values of θ ; on the other hand, applications with θ equal to zero are insensitive to delay.

3) *Individual Utilities*: The value θ of a SU is realized at the instant it arrives (not before). This so-called type- θ SU then must make a decision: either join the network or balk. The utility of any balking SU is set to zero. For a type- θ SU that joins operator \mathcal{O}_i , its utility function is given by

$$U_i(\theta) = V - \theta d_i - c_i, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (1)$$

This utility function, which is widely used in the literature [25], [27], captures the balance between a reward V and a total cost $\theta d_i + c_i$ that a SU undertakes once it decides to join the system. The reward V , which is assumed to be independent of SUs' application type, represents a benefit of a SU for accessing the service [27]. The total cost consists of two elements: the admission price c_i charged by \mathcal{O}_i (i.e. the SUs are price-takers), and the waiting cost θd_i of a job that spends a delay d_i . In this waiting cost, the parameter θ can be interpreted as a waiting cost per unit time, an interpretation that adheres to the delay-sensitivity mindset of θ : a higher waiting cost per unit time induces more negative effects of the

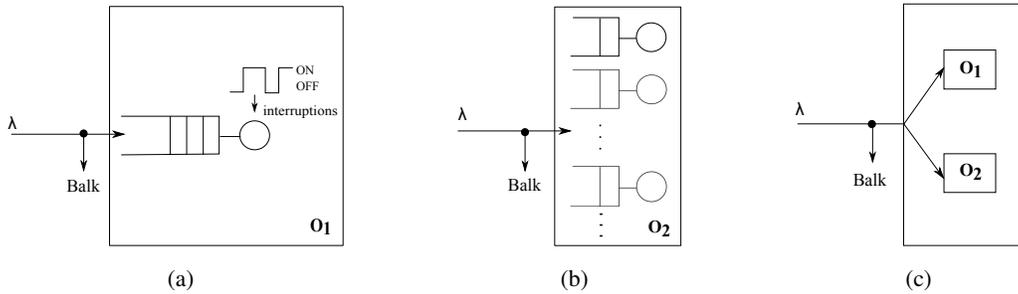


Fig. 2. Three secondary-market scenarios: (a) Shared-use Monopoly, (b) Exclusive-use Monopoly and (c) Duopoly.

delay, which shows more sensitivity to delay. We also assume that the unit of θ is chosen such that θd_i has the same unit of $V - c_i$.

B. Shared-Use Operator (\mathcal{O}_1)

The operator \mathcal{O}_1 is assumed to own a single channel. This channel is licensed to legacy PUs, and is shared opportunistically by multiple SUs based on an admission price charged by \mathcal{O}_1 .

1) *PU*s: Traffic patterns of PUs on the licensed band can be modelled as an ON-OFF renewal process alternating between ON (busy) and OFF (idle) periods. We model the sojourn times of the ON and OFF periods as i.i.d. random variables Y and Z , with the pdf $f_Y(y)$ and $f_Z(z)$, respectively. We assume that the ON and OFF periods are independent with SUs' arrival process and service time.

This ON-OFF process can be considered a channel model for the SU services. This model captures the idle time period in which the SUs can utilize the channel without causing harmful interference to the PUs. We note that this PU traffic model is more general than other Markov ON-OFF models in which both busy and idle periods are restricted to the exponential distributions [20], [23], [28].

2) *Steady-State Virtual Queue*: Since many SUs may attempt to share the same licensed channel, congestion can occur, which will clearly affect the delay of each SU job. Therefore, when a SU job arrives, it will evaluate its job's delay in a queue containing other SU jobs that also wish to use that licensed channel. This queue is only a *virtual queue* because each SU cannot observe how many other jobs are waiting before its job (since SUs cannot know how many other SUs are trying to share the licensed channel). Therefore, each SU forms a virtual queue based on the statistical information of λ , $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$ and $f_Z(z)$, which are assumed to be estimated by existing methods [30], to assess the mean queueing delay that its newly arrived job incurs. There are also many proposals in the CR literature which use the concept of virtual queue to model the congestion effect [23], [29] in different contexts.

Henceforth, we simply use “queue” to refer to this virtual queue. We can consider \mathcal{O}_1 to be an M/G/1 queueing system (cf. Fig. 2a) whose service time has a general distribution dictated by $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$ and $f_Z(z)$ since a SU service occurring in OFF periods can be interrupted by the returning of PUs in ON periods. We denote $\mathbf{E}[T(\lambda)]$ the mean steady-state queueing delay (i.e. waiting time + service time) induced by an arrival rate λ . From (1), the utility of a type- θ SU with \mathcal{O}_1 is

$$U_1(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(\lambda)] - c_1. \quad (2)$$

C. Exclusive-Use Operator (\mathcal{O}_2)

The operator \mathcal{O}_2 is assumed to obtain (i.e. via leasing) the part of spectrum which is temporarily unused by the spectrum owner. This spectrum chunk is divided into multiple bands that have the same bandwidth as the single band of \mathcal{O}_1 . Since there is no PU traffic on these bands, SU services are not interrupted in this case.

Whenever an arriving SU decides to join \mathcal{O}_2 , the operator allocates a dedicated channel for the SU. We assume that \mathcal{O}_2 always has enough dedicated bands to serve the SUs³. Therefore, we can consider \mathcal{O}_2 to be an M/G/ ∞ queueing system (cf. Fig. 2b) where queueing delays of all SUs are equal to $\mathbf{E}[X]$. From (1), the utility of a type- θ SU with \mathcal{O}_2 is

$$U_2(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2. \quad (3)$$

IV. TYPE I: SHARED-USE MONOPOLY MARKET

In this section, we first investigate the SUs’ strategies with the mean queueing delay analysis, the Nash equilibrium, and the equilibrium convergence. We then examine the \mathcal{O}_1 ’s optimal pricing policies in terms of the revenue and social maximization.

A. SUs’ Strategies

1) *Nash Equilibrium*: We consider a stream of self-optimizing arriving SUs, which are concerned only with their own benefits. In the game theory context, the potential SUs behave like *players* in a non-cooperative game, and the decisions regarding joining or balking are their *strategies*. Specifically, upon arrival, each type- θ SU has to make a decision based on the joining probability $p(\theta) \in [0, 1]$. Given the joining rule $\{p(\theta), \theta \geq 0\}$, the unconditional probability that a potential SU joins the monopoly \mathcal{O}_1

³This assumption can be relaxed by “borrowing” more channels from other homogeneous operators when \mathcal{O}_2 lacks the dedicated channels [4].

is $p_1 = \int_0^\infty p(\theta) dF_\Theta(\theta)$. With this joining rule, the actual arrival rate to the system is λp_1 . Because λ is fixed, we denote queueing delay by $\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]$ rather than $\mathbf{E}[T(\lambda p_1)]$ for ease of presentation.

Since SUs are self-optimizing, each type- θ SU will choose its joining probability $p(\theta)$ to maximize its expected utility $p(\theta)U_1(\theta) + (1-p(\theta))0$, which corresponds to the following *individual optimal strategy*.

Definition 1. An individually-optimizing type- θ SU that has $U_1(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] - c_1$ will join \mathcal{O}_1

- with probability $p(\theta) = 1$ if $U_1(\theta) > 0$, which requires

$$\theta < \theta_1(p_1), \text{ where } \theta_1(p_1) \triangleq \frac{V - c_1}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]}, \quad (4)$$

- with probability $p(\theta) = 0$, otherwise.

Condition (4) states that when all SUs employ the individual optimal strategy, only a fraction of SUs that have θ values less than $\theta_1(p_1)$ will join the \mathcal{O}_1 . Since the unconditional joining probability p_1 can be considered to be the fraction of SUs that join \mathcal{O}_1 , we have

$$p_1 = \int_0^\infty p(\theta) dF_\Theta(\theta) = \int_0^{\theta_1(p_1)} dF_\Theta(\theta) = F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1)). \quad (5)$$

Therefore, the equilibrium of the SUs' joining probability to \mathcal{O}_1 is defined as follows.

Definition 2. p_1^* is a Nash equilibrium of SUs' joining probability in a shared-use monopoly if it satisfies

$$p_1^* = F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1^*)). \quad (6)$$

This definition shows that once reaching an equilibrium, the fraction of joining SUs remains the same hereafter. The equilibrium p_1^* is called a Nash equilibrium if at this point, no SU has any incentive to deviate from its strategy assuming that all other SUs continue to follow their strategies. The following theorem establishes the existence and uniqueness of the Nash equilibrium, of which the proof is provided in Appendix A.

Theorem 1. *For a given admission price c_1 , there exists a unique Nash equilibrium of the SUs' joining probability p_1^* in a shared-use monopoly market.*

2) *Queueing Delay Analysis:* In order to perform its individual optimal strategy, each SU must estimate the mean queueing delay, which will be analyzed in the sequel.

We assume that a SU can use its spectrum sensing and handoff capabilities to detect and protect the PUs, respectively. Spectrum sensing is used to inform the SU whether the channel is busy or idle. Moreover, sensing errors are assumed to be negligible. When the channel is sensed to be idle, the SU job

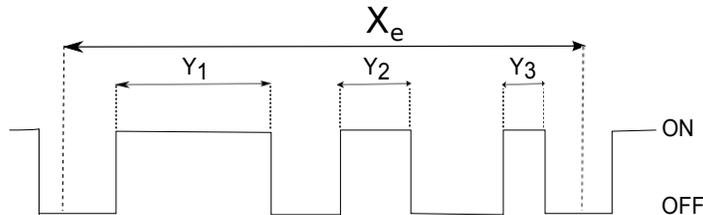


Fig. 3. A sample ON-OFF process with a realization of an effective service time X_e where its original SU service time is increased because of three interruptions from ON periods Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 .

can be in service. When the channel is sensed to be busy, the spectrum handoff procedure is performed to return the channel to the PUs. This kind of the listen-before-talk channel access scheme has been adopted in the quiet period technique of the IEEE 802.22 standard [31]. During the service time of a SU job, it is likely that the SU must perform multiple spectrum handoffs due to multiple interruptions from the returns of PUs, represented by ON periods. Spectrum handoffs, which are employed to protect PU traffic and to provide reliable SU services, help SUs vacate the channel during ON periods and resume their unfinished services after ON periods end. Clearly, in the case of multiple spectrum handoffs, the original service time X of the SU job is increased, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and this increased service time is called the *effective service time* and is denoted by a random variable X_e .

We begin the analysis by denoting $\mathbf{E}[W(p_1)]$ the mean waiting time in the M/G/1 queueing system whose mean service time and arrival rate are $\mathbf{E}[X_e]$ and λp_1 , respectively. According to the Pollaczek-Khinchin formula [32], the mean waiting time is

$$\mathbf{E}[W(p_1)] = \frac{\lambda p_1 \mathbf{E}[X_e^2]}{2(1 - \lambda p_1 \mathbf{E}[X_e])}. \quad (7)$$

Using the mean value analysis in [32], we have the extended-value mean queueing delay as follows

$$\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] = \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}[W(p_1)] + \mathbf{E}[X_e], & \text{if } \lambda p_1 < 1/\mathbf{E}[X_e]; \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

This extended-value queueing delay can eliminate the explicit condition $\lambda p_1 < 1/\mathbf{E}[X_e]$ in our arguments hereafter. The problem boils down to how to derive $\mathbf{E}[X_e]$ and $\mathbf{E}[X_e^2]$, the first and second moments of the effective service time, respectively, in order to estimate the mean queueing delay. We proceed to use the renewal theory to derive these moments based on the statistical information of the SU service time and the ON-OFF process.

The First Moment of Effective Service Time. Defining a random variable, $N(X)$, as the number of

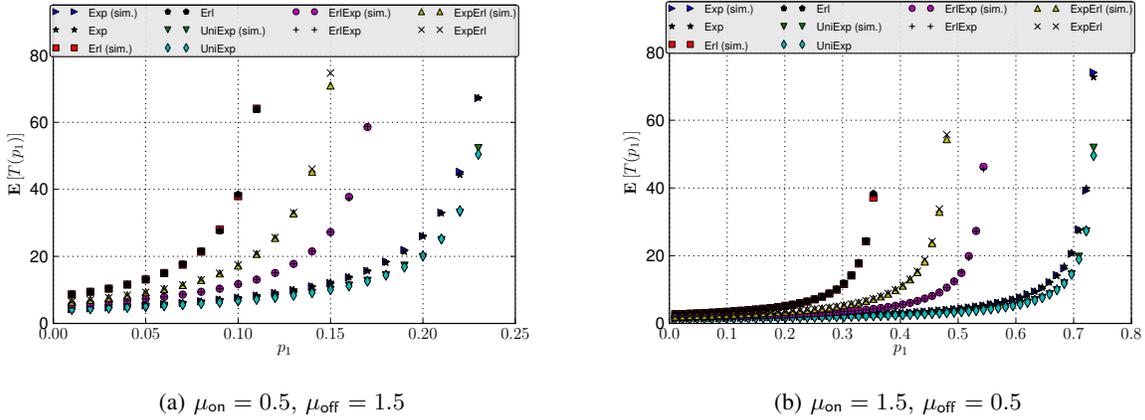


Fig. 4. Mean queueing delay performance comparison: (a) heavy PU traffic model, (b) light PU traffic model.

renewals (i.e. ON periods) occurring in the interval $(0, X)$, we have

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \mathbf{E}\left[X + \sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right] = \mathbf{E}[X] + \mathbf{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right] = \mathbf{E}[X] + \mathbf{E}[Y] \mathbf{E}[N(X)], \quad (9)$$

where the final equality occurs because Y is independent of X . From [33, pp. 45], we have

$$\mathbf{E}[N(X) | X = x] = \frac{x}{\mathbf{E}[Z]}. \quad (10)$$

As a consequence, $\mathbf{E}[N(X)] = \frac{\mathbf{E}[X]}{\mathbf{E}[Z]}$, which is then substituted into (9) so as to obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \mathbf{E}[X] \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{E}[Y]}{\mathbf{E}[Z]}\right). \quad (11)$$

The Second Moment of Effective Service Time. We continue with

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \mathbf{E}\left[\left(X + \sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right)^2\right] = \mathbf{E}[X^2] + 2\mathbf{E}\left[X \sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right] + \mathbf{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right)^2\right]. \quad (12)$$

Using the law of iterated expectations, the second term of the right side of (12) can be shown to be

$$\mathbf{E}\left[X \sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i | X = x\right] = x \mathbf{E}[N(x)Y] = x \mathbf{E}[N(x)] \mathbf{E}[Y] = x^2 \frac{\mathbf{E}[Y]}{\mathbf{E}[Z]}, \quad (13)$$

where we have the second equality because of the independence between Y and $N(x)$. Hence, we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}\left[X \sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right] = \mathbf{E}[X^2] \frac{\mathbf{E}[Y]}{\mathbf{E}[Z]}. \quad (14)$$

Next, we derive the third term on the right side of (12) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i\right)^2\right] &= \mathbf{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N(X)} Y_i^2\right] + \mathbf{E}\left[\sum_{\{(i,j)|i \neq j\}} Y_i Y_j\right] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[N(X)] \mathbf{E}[Y^2] + \mathbf{E}[Y]^2 \mathbf{E}[(N(X) - 1)N(X)]. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

We define $g(X | X = x) \triangleq \mathbf{E} [(N(X) - 1)N(X) | X = x]$ and denote the Laplace transform of an arbitrary function $f(x)$ by $f^*(s)$. Using the similar technique of deriving the variance of the number of renewals in [33, pp. 55], we can easily obtain the following result

$$g^*(s) = \frac{2}{s^2} \frac{f_Z^*(s)}{\mathbf{E}[Z] 1 - f_Z^*(s)}. \quad (16)$$

An inverse Laplace transform can then be applied to $g^*(s)$ so as to obtain $g(x)$. Therefore, $g(X)$ can be found correspondingly. From (12), (14), and (15), we can see that $\mathbf{E}[X_e^2]$ is completely derived.

Examples with Analysis and Simulation Comparisons. We supplement the queueing delay analysis through a performance comparison of the analysis and simulation by the following five examples.

- (a) X, Y and Z all have the exponential distributions with $f_X(x) = \mu_X e^{-\mu_X x}$, $f_Y(y) = \mu_{\text{on}} e^{-\mu_{\text{on}} y}$ and $f_Z(z) = \mu_{\text{off}} e^{-\mu_{\text{off}} z}$, respectively. This combination is termed Exp, and we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \frac{1}{\mu_X} \left(1 + \frac{\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}} \right), \quad (17)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \frac{2\mu_{\text{off}}^2}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2 \mu_X^2} + \frac{2\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2 \mu_X} + \frac{4\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}} \mu_X^2} + \frac{2}{\mu_X^2}. \quad (18)$$

- (b) X, Y and Z all have the Erlang distributions with $f_X(x) = \mu_X^2 x e^{-\mu_X x}$, $f_Y(y) = \mu_{\text{on}}^2 y e^{-\mu_{\text{on}} y}$ and $f_Z(z) = \mu_{\text{off}}^2 z e^{-\mu_{\text{off}} z}$, respectively. This combination is termed Erl, and we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \frac{2}{\mu_X} \left(1 + \frac{\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}} \right), \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \frac{6\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2 \mu_X} + \frac{12\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}} \mu_X^2} + \frac{6}{\mu_X^2} + \frac{8\mu_{\text{off}}^3 (3\mu_{\text{off}} + 2\mu_X)}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2 \mu_X^2 (2\mu_{\text{off}} + \mu_X)^2}. \quad (20)$$

- (c) X is uniformly distributed on $[x_{\text{lo}}, x_{\text{up}}]$, whereas Y and Z have the exponential distributions with $f_Y(y) = \mu_{\text{on}} e^{-\mu_{\text{on}} y}$ and $f_Z(z) = \mu_{\text{off}} e^{-\mu_{\text{off}} z}$, respectively. This example is termed UniExp, and we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \frac{x_{\text{lo}} + x_{\text{up}}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}} \right), \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \frac{N}{48\mu_{\text{off}} \mu_{\text{on}}^2 (x_{\text{up}} - x_{\text{lo}})}, \quad (22)$$

where $N = (x_{\text{up}}^3 - x_{\text{lo}}^3)(4\mu_{\text{off}}^3 + 16\mu_{\text{off}}^2 \mu_{\text{on}} + 16\mu_{\text{off}} \mu_{\text{on}}^2) + 42\mu_{\text{off}}^2 (x_{\text{up}}^2 - x_{\text{lo}}^2) + 6\mu_{\text{off}} (x_{\text{up}} - x_{\text{lo}}) + 3(e^{-2\mu_{\text{off}} x_{\text{lo}}} - e^{-2\mu_{\text{off}} x_{\text{up}}})$.

- (d) X has the Erlang distribution with $f_X(x) = \mu_X^2 x e^{-\mu_X x}$, whereas Y and Z have the exponential distributions with $f_Y(y) = \mu_{\text{on}} e^{-\mu_{\text{on}} y}$ and $f_Z(z) = \mu_{\text{off}} e^{-\mu_{\text{off}} z}$, respectively. This combination is

termed ErlExp, and we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \frac{2}{\mu_X} \left(1 + \frac{\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}} \right), \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \frac{6\mu_{\text{off}}^2}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2\mu_X^2} + \frac{4\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2\mu_X} + \frac{12\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}\mu_X^2} + \frac{6}{\mu_X^2}. \quad (24)$$

(e) X has the exponential distribution with $f_X(x) = \mu_X e^{-\mu_X x}$, whereas Y and Z have the Erlang distributions with $f_Y(y) = \mu_{\text{on}}^2 y e^{-\mu_{\text{on}} y}$ and $f_Z(z) = \mu_{\text{off}}^2 z e^{-\mu_{\text{off}} z}$, respectively. This combination is termed ExpErl, and we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e] = \frac{1}{\mu_X} \left(1 + \frac{\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}} \right), \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X_e^2] = \frac{4\mu_{\text{off}}^3}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2\mu_X^2(2\mu_{\text{off}} + \mu_X)} + \frac{3\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}^2\mu_X} + \frac{4\mu_{\text{off}}}{\mu_{\text{on}}\mu_X^2} + \frac{2}{\mu_X^2}. \quad (26)$$

In order to validate our queueing analysis, we simulate a single-server queue with service interruptions for the performance comparison. In all five examples, we fix $\lambda = 1$ and vary p_1 to adjust the traffic load into the queue. We set $\mu_X = 1$ for both Exp and Erl, $\mu_X = 1.5$ for ErlExp, $\mu_X = 2/3$ for ExpErl and $[x_{\text{lo}}, x_{\text{up}}] = [0.1, 1.9]$ for UniExp. The comparison between the analysis and the simulation is presented in Fig. 4 in two scenarios: the left figure shows the results of the setting $\mu_{\text{on}} = 0.5$ and $\mu_{\text{off}} = 1.5$, which represents a heavy PU traffic model in urban areas, whereas the right figure shows the results of the setting $\mu_{\text{on}} = 1.5$ and $\mu_{\text{off}} = 0.5$, which represents a light PU traffic model in rural areas. Despite the variation in numerical settings, Fig. 4 shows that the analysis results are very similar to the simulation results.

3) *Equilibrium Convergence*: We focus on the algorithm and condition for the convergence of the equilibrium joining probability p_1^* . We assume that the system operates over successive time periods labeled $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The arrival rate is λp_1^t during a period t , which is assumed to last long enough for the system to attain the steady state. Since the mean queueing delay varies with the joining probability of the SUs, each type- θ SU will make a joining decision in the next time instant $t + 1$ by forming a prediction of the queueing delay denoted by \hat{T}^{t+1} . Hence, this SU will join the network at period $t + 1$ if and only if $V > \theta \hat{T}^{t+1} + c_1$. One of possible prediction techniques is every SU expects that the mean queueing delay in the next period is equal to that in the current period: $\hat{T}^{t+1} = \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^t)]$. Defining $q(p_1^t) \triangleq F_{\Theta}(\theta_1(p_1^t))$, we describe the dynamics of SUs' joining probability via two iterative algorithms, namely *static expectations* and *adaptive expectations* [34], of which the SUs' joining probability evolves as follows, respectively

$$p_1^{t+1} = q(p_1^t) \quad (27)$$

and

$$p_1^{t+1} = (1 - \alpha)p_1^t + \alpha q(p_1^t), \quad (28)$$

where $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. We can see that the adaptive method is reduced to the static method when $\alpha = 1$. The static method is also called the naive expectations method [34] because it assumes that each SU ignores similar actions of the others. In order to alleviate shortcomings of the static expectations, the adaptive expectations method – with the intuition that only α fraction of SUs make decisions to change at a given time – allows SUs to learn from and correct for past errors. We obtain the following result which is proved in Appendix B.

Theorem 2. *With any starting point $p_1^0 \in [0, 1]$ and an $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, the sufficient condition for the equilibrium convergence of the SUs' joining probability dynamics in (28) is*

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(1)]} < \frac{1}{\alpha}. \quad (29)$$

If $\lambda < 1/\mathbf{E}[X_e]$, we can always find a sufficiently small α such that the convergence of the equilibrium is guaranteed *globally*. If $\lambda \geq 1/\mathbf{E}[X_e]$, this condition is always violated because the left side of (29) goes to ∞ . However, this is a sufficient condition, which does not imply that the equilibrium diverges when it is violated. It may still converge *locally* when the starting point is in a neighborhood of the equilibrium. We will illustrate this effect in the numerical section.

B. Optimal Pricing Mechanisms of \mathcal{O}_1

The main focus of this subsection is the operator's use of pricing as a way to maximize its revenue as well as the social welfare of the CR system.

1) *Revenue-Optimal Pricing:* When charging a price c_1 , \mathcal{O}_1 can attain an equilibrium revenue $R_1(c_1) \triangleq c_1 p_1^*(c_1)$, where $p_1^*(c_1)$ is the equilibrium at price c_1 defined in (6). The problem of finding the revenue-optimal price c_1^R that maximizes \mathcal{O}_1 's equilibrium revenue can then be expressed as

$$\max_{c_1 \in [c_{lo}, c_{up}]} R_1(c_1). \quad (30)$$

Based on (6), (7), and (8), we obtain

$$p_1^*(c_1) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } c_1 \geq c_{up}, \\ 1, & \text{if } c_1 \leq c_{lo}, \\ \frac{-\sqrt{\Pi} + \mathbf{E}[X_e](\lambda(V - c_1) + \theta_{up})}{\lambda\theta_{up}(2\mathbf{E}[X_e]^2 - \mathbf{E}[X_e^2])}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

where

$$c_{\text{up}} = V, \quad (32)$$

$$c_{\text{lo}} = \max \{0, V - \theta_{\text{up}} \mathbf{E} [T(1)]\}, \quad (33)$$

$$\Pi = 2\lambda\theta_{\text{up}}(V - c_1) \mathbf{E} [X_e^2] + \mathbf{E} [X_e]^2 \left(\lambda(c_1 - V) + \theta_{\text{up}} \right)^2. \quad (34)$$

From (31), we can see that $R_1(c_1)$ is a concave function; hence, the solution c_1^{R} of the problem (30) can be solved efficiently. When \mathcal{O}_1 uses this c_1^{R} for admission pricing and all SUs employ the individual optimal strategy, the corresponding equilibrium joining probability will be $p_1^*(c_1^{\text{R}})$.

2) *Socially-Optimal Pricing*: Network social welfare is considered to be the aggregate utility obtained by all SUs. When \mathcal{O}_1 charges a price c_1 , at the equilibrium, only the SUs with $\theta < \theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))$ that join the CR network have positive utilities according to (4). Therefore, the network social welfare at price c_1 is expressed as follows

$$S_1(c_1) = \int_0^{\theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))} (V - \theta \mathbf{E} [T(p_1^*(c_1))]) dF_{\Theta}(\theta), \quad (35)$$

where $\theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))$ is the cut-off SU at price c_1 . The socially-optimal pricing problem can then be cast as

$$\max_{c_1 \in [c_{\text{lo}}, c_{\text{up}}]} S_1(c_1). \quad (36)$$

However, solving this problem is difficult due to the complex functions $\theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))$ and $p_1^*(c_1)$. Observing that

$$p_1^*(c_1) = F_{\Theta}(\theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))) = \frac{\theta_1(p_1^*(c_1))}{\theta_{\text{up}}}, \quad (37)$$

we instead change the choice of variable from c_1 to a cut-off SU variable denoted by $\tilde{\theta}_1$. Then the new objective function is

$$S_1(\tilde{\theta}_1) = \int_0^{\tilde{\theta}_1} \left(V - \theta \mathbf{E} \left[T \left(\tilde{\theta}_1 / \theta_{\text{up}} \right) \right] \right) dF_{\Theta}(\theta) = V \frac{\tilde{\theta}_1}{\theta_{\text{up}}} - \frac{\tilde{\theta}_1^2}{2\theta_{\text{up}}} \mathbf{E} \left[T \left(\tilde{\theta}_1 / \theta_{\text{up}} \right) \right]. \quad (38)$$

Hence, an equivalent maximization problem of (36) is as follows

$$\max_{\tilde{\theta}_1 \geq 0} S_1(\tilde{\theta}_1). \quad (39)$$

We can observe that $S_1(\tilde{\theta}_1)$ is concave in its domain; hence, the solution of (39), denoted by θ_1^{S} , can be solved efficiently. Then, from (4), the socially-optimal price c_1^{S} can be calculated as

$$c_1^{\text{S}} = V - \theta_1^{\text{S}} \mathbf{E} \left[T(\theta_1^{\text{S}} / \theta_{\text{up}}) \right]. \quad (40)$$

When \mathcal{O}_1 uses this c_1^{S} for admission pricing and all SUs employ the individual optimal strategy, the corresponding equilibrium joining probability will be $p_1^*(c_1^{\text{S}})$.

V. TYPE II: EXCLUSIVE-USE MONOPOLY MARKET

In this section, we first investigate the SUs' strategies and the Nash equilibrium. We then examine the \mathcal{O}_2 's optimal pricing policies in terms of the revenue and social maximization.

A. SUs' Strategies

The self-optimizing behaviors of SUs are similar to those in Section IV, where the strategy of each type- θ SU is characterized by its joining probability $p(\theta)$. Given the joining rule $\{p(\theta), \theta \geq 0\}$, the unconditional probability that a potential arriving SU joins the monopoly \mathcal{O}_2 is $p_2 = \int_0^\infty p(\theta) dF_\Theta(\theta)$. Since a self-optimizing type- θ SU will choose $p(\theta)$ to maximize its expected utility $p(\theta)U_2(\theta) + (1 - p(\theta))0$, we have the individual optimal strategy of a SU in an exclusive-use monopoly as follows.

Definition 3. An individually-optimizing type- θ SU that has $U_2(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2$ will join \mathcal{O}_2

- with probability $p(\theta) = 1$ if $U_2(\theta) > 0$, which requires

$$\theta < \theta_2^*, \text{ where } \theta_2^* \triangleq \frac{V - c_2}{\mathbf{E}[X]}, \quad (41)$$

- with probability $p(\theta) = 0$, otherwise.

Therefore, the equilibrium of the SUs' joining probability to \mathcal{O}_2 is defined as follows.

Definition 4. p_2^* is a Nash equilibrium of SUs' joining probability in an exclusive-use monopoly if it satisfies

$$p_2^* = \int_0^\infty p(\theta) dF_\Theta(\theta) = \int_0^{\theta_2^*} dF_\Theta(\theta) = F_\Theta(\theta_2^*). \quad (42)$$

It is clear that, for a given admission price c_2 , there exists a unique Nash equilibrium of the SUs' joining probability p_2^* .

B. Optimal Pricing Mechanisms of \mathcal{O}_2

1) *Revenue-Optimal Pricing:* When charging a price c_2 , \mathcal{O}_2 can attain an equilibrium revenue $R_2(c_2) \triangleq c_2 p_2^*(c_2)$, where $p_2^*(c_2)$ is the equilibrium at price c_2 found in (42). It is clear that the revenue-optimal price of \mathcal{O}_2 is $c_2^R = \frac{V}{2}$, which is the solution of the problem $\max_{c_2 \in [0, V]} R_2(c_2)$.

2) *Socially-Optimal Pricing*: The network social welfare is expressed as follows

$$S_2(c_2) = \int_0^{\theta_2^*(c_2)} (V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X]) dF_{\Theta}(\theta) = V \frac{\theta_2^*(c_2)}{\theta_{\text{up}}} - \frac{(\theta_2^*(c_2))^2}{2\theta_{\text{up}}} \mathbf{E}[X], \quad (43)$$

where $\theta_2^*(c_2)$ is a cut-off SU at the price c_2 according to (41). It is clear that the socially-optimal price of \mathcal{O}_2 is $c_2^S = 0$, which is the solution of the problem $\max_{c_2 \in [0, V]} S_2(c_2)$.

VI. TYPE III: DUOPOLY MARKET

In this section, we consider a duopoly market in a CR network where both \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 compete with each other in terms of pricing in order to maximize their revenues. Based on the prices set by the two operators, a θ -type SU will decide either to join one or to balk to maximize its utility. This duopoly model is illustrated in Fig. 2c. The relationship between operators and SUs can be seen as a leader-follower game that can be studied using the two-stage Stackelberg game. Specifically, the operators are the leaders that simultaneously set the prices in Stage I, then SUs will make the joining decisions in Stage II.

A. Backward Induction for the Two-Stage Game

We examine the subgame perfect equilibrium of this Stackelberg game by using a common approach: the backward induction method [35], [36]. The equilibrium behaviors of the SUs in Stage II will be analyzed first. Then, we investigate how operators determine their prices in Stage I based on the SUs' equilibrium behaviors.

1) *SUs' Strategies in Stage II*: In this stage, when two operators are present in the network and set the prices (c_1, c_2) , each type- θ SU upon arrival will have to choose one of three possible options: join \mathcal{O}_1 , join \mathcal{O}_2 , or join neither. We denote $p_1(c_1, c_2)$ and $p_2(c_1, c_2)$ as the fraction of SUs that join \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 , respectively. Henceforth, we simply use the notation p_1 and p_2 . We also define an *indifference SU* as follows

$$\bar{\theta}(p_1) \triangleq \frac{c_2 - c_1}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] - \mathbf{E}[X]}. \quad (44)$$

Each SU is assumed to be a rational decision maker in that it only chooses one operator to join if its utility with this operator is both positive and higher than that with the other operator, which corresponds to the following individual optimal strategy.

Definition 5. An individually-optimizing type- θ SU that has $U_1(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] - c_1$ with \mathcal{O}_1 and $U_2(\theta) = V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2$ with \mathcal{O}_2 , where $U_1(\bar{\theta}(p_1)) = U_2(\bar{\theta}(p_1))$, will join

- \mathcal{O}_1 with probability $p(\theta) = 1$ if $U_1(\theta) > U_2(\theta)$ and $U_1(\theta) > 0$, which requires

$$\theta < \bar{\theta}(p_1) \text{ and } \theta < \theta_1(p_1), \quad (45)$$

- \mathcal{O}_2 with probability $p(\theta) = 1$ if $U_2(\theta) > U_1(\theta)$ and $U_2(\theta) > 0$, which requires

$$\bar{\theta}(p_1) < \theta < \theta_2^*, \quad (46)$$

- neither with probability $p(\theta) = 1$ if $U_1(\theta) < 0$ and $U_2(\theta) < 0$, which requires

$$\theta > \theta_1(p_1) \text{ and } \theta > \theta_2^*. \quad (47)$$

Recall that $\theta_1(p_1)$ and θ_2^* are given in (4) and (41), respectively. Based on (45), (46) and (47), the unconditional joining probabilities (p_1, p_2) are as follows

$$(p_1, p_2) = \left(\int_0^{\min\{\theta_1(p_1), \bar{\theta}(p_1)\}} dF_{\Theta}(\theta), \int_{\bar{\theta}(p_1)}^{\theta_2^*} dF_{\Theta}(\theta) \right). \quad (48)$$

With the time slot model as in Subsection IV-A3 and according to (48), the SUs' joining probability dynamics in the duopoly can be described as follows

- (a) If $\bar{\theta}(p_1^t) < 0$, which leads to $c_2 < c_1$ since $\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^t)] > \mathbf{E}[X]$, $\forall t$, then \mathcal{O}_1 is eliminated from the competition, leaving \mathcal{O}_2 as a monopoly. We have

$$(p_1^{t+1}, p_2^{t+1}) = (0, F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*)), \forall t. \quad (49)$$

- (b) If $0 < \bar{\theta}(p_1^t) < \theta_2^*$, which leads to $\theta_2^* < \theta_1(p_1^t)$, then we have

$$(p_1^{t+1}, p_2^{t+1}) = (F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^t)), F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*) - F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^t))). \quad (50)$$

- (c) If $\bar{\theta}(p_1^t) > \theta_2^*$, which leads to $\theta_2^* > \theta_1(p_1^t)$, then \mathcal{O}_2 is eliminated from the competition, leaving \mathcal{O}_1 as a monopoly. We have

$$(p_1^{t+1}, p_2^{t+1}) = (F_{\Theta}(\theta_1(p_1^t)), 0). \quad (51)$$

Since there exists a sufficiently small ϵ and the corresponding $p^\epsilon \triangleq \min\{1, \frac{1}{\lambda \mathbf{E}[X^\epsilon]} - \epsilon\}$ such that

$$p_1^t \leq p^\epsilon, \forall t, \quad (52)$$

we define an equilibrium (p_1^*, p_2^*) in a duopoly market with the given prices (c_1, c_2) as follows.

Definition 6. Given a sufficient small ϵ , (p_1^*, p_2^*) is a Nash equilibrium of SUs' joining probability in a duopoly market if it satisfies

$$(p_1^*, p_2^*) = \begin{cases} \left(0, F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*)\right), & \text{if } \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < 0, \\ \left(F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^*)), F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*) - F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^*))\right), & \text{if } 0 < \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < \theta_2^*, \\ \left(F_{\Theta}(\theta_1(p_1^*)), 0\right), & \text{if } \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) > \theta_2^*. \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

We have the following result which is proved in Appendix C.

Theorem 3. For a given admission price pair (c_1, c_2) , there exists a unique Nash equilibrium of the SUs' joining probability (p_1^*, p_2^*) satisfying (53) in a duopoly market.

We can see that both $\bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < 0$ and $\bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) > \theta_2^*$ correspond to the equilibrium behaviors of the shared-use and exclusive-use monopolies in Section IV and Section V, respectively. Therefore, we will focus only in the case $0 < \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < \theta_2^*$ in what follows.

Regarding the convergence of the equilibrium (p_1^*, p_2^*) , the static expectations method is presented in (50). The adaptive expectations method can also be presented as follows

$$\mathbf{p}^{t+1} = (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{p}^t + \alpha\mathbf{q}_d(\mathbf{p}^t), \quad (54)$$

where $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, $\mathbf{p}^t = (p_1^t, p_2^t)$ and

$$\mathbf{q}_d(\mathbf{p}^t) \triangleq \left(F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^t)), F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*) - F_{\Theta}(\bar{\theta}(p_1^t))\right). \quad (55)$$

We obtain the following result which is proved in Appendix D.

Theorem 4. With any starting point $(p_1^0, p_2^0) \in [0, 1]^2$ and an $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, the sufficient condition for the equilibrium convergence of the SUs' joining probability dynamics (54) is

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(1)] - \mathbf{E}[X]} < \frac{1}{\alpha}. \quad (56)$$

Since the left side of (56) is strictly greater than that of (29), we see that the equilibrium convergence condition of a duopoly in (56) is more stringent than that of the shared-use monopoly in (29).

2) *Price Competition in Stage I:* In this stage, the operators determine their pricing strategies based on (p_1^*, p_2^*) in Stage II. Given a pair of prices (c_1, c_2) , the equilibrium revenue of the operator i is

$$R_i(c_1, c_2) = c_i p_i^*, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (57)$$

Here, (p_1^*, p_2^*) is given in (53) in the case of the duopoly coexistence with $0 < \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < \theta_2^*$, which corresponds to the condition

$$c_1 < c_2 < u(c_1), \quad (58)$$

where

$$u(c_1) \triangleq \frac{V(\mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)] - \mathbf{E}[X]) + \mathbf{E}[X]c_1}{\mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)]}. \quad (59)$$

The competition between two operators in Stage I can then be modelled as the following game

- Players: \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 ,
- Strategy: \mathcal{O}_1 chooses price $c_1 \in (0, c_2)$; \mathcal{O}_2 chooses price $c_2 \in (0, u(c_1))$,
- Payoff function: $R_i(c_1, c_2)$, $i = 1, 2$.

We denote the Stage I game equilibrium by (c_1^*, c_2^*) , and define $p_i^{\otimes} \triangleq p_i^*(c_1^*, c_2^*)$, $i = 1, 2$.

Theorem 5. *There exists a unique Nash equilibrium of a Stage I game such that*

$$(c_1^*, c_2^*) = \left(\frac{V(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[X])}{4\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[X]}, \frac{2V(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[X])}{4\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[X]} \right) \quad (60)$$

where

$$p_1^{\otimes} = \frac{2V}{\sqrt{\Delta} + \mathbf{E}[X_e](\lambda V + 3\theta_{\text{up}})} \text{ with } \Delta = \mathbf{E}[X_e]^2(\lambda V - 3\theta_{\text{up}})^2 + 8\theta_{\text{up}}\lambda V \mathbf{E}[X_e^2]. \quad (61)$$

The proof of Theorem 5 is given in Appendix E. We then examine whether (c_1^*, c_2^*) satisfies the condition (58) or not. Since the lower bound of (58) is clearly satisfied, we check the upper bound condition $c_2^* < u(c_1^*)$, which is equivalent to the following inequality after some algebra manipulations

$$2\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})]\mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)] > \mathbf{E}[X](3\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)]). \quad (62)$$

It turns out that (62) is true since $\mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)] > \mathbf{E}[X]$ and $\mathbf{E}[T(p^\epsilon)] \geq \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})]$.

B. Equilibrium Summary

We summarize all equilibrium cases in Table I. Since \mathcal{O}_2 has dedicated channels for SUs and provides less delay than that of \mathcal{O}_1 , it is intuitive that \mathcal{O}_2 becomes a monopolist when $c_1 > c_2$. However, if \mathcal{O}_2 's price is much higher than \mathcal{O}_1 's in case of $c_2 > u(c_1)$, then \mathcal{O}_1 becomes a monopolist. Only in the case of $c_1 < c_2 < u(c_1)$, both operators can share the market and the unique subgame perfect equilibrium of the Stackelberg game is $((c_1^*, c_2^*), (p_1^{\otimes}, p_2^{\otimes}))$. To attain this equilibrium, the operators first update the statistical information of SUs and PUs to calculate (c_1^*, c_2^*) according to (60) and broadcast. Based on these prices, the SUs then employ the individual optimal strategy, inducing the result $(p_1^{\otimes}, p_2^{\otimes})$.

TABLE I
EQUILIBRIUM SUMMARY

Pricing space	$c_1 > c_2$	$c_1 < c_2 < u(c_1)$	$c_2 > u(c_1)$
Equilibrium	\mathcal{O}_2 monopoly Nash equilibrium $(p_1^*, p_2^*) = (0, F_\Theta(\theta_2^*))$	Duopoly subgame perfect equilibrium $((c_1^*, c_2^*), (p_1^{\otimes}, p_2^{\otimes}))$	\mathcal{O}_1 monopoly Nash equilibrium $(p_1^*, p_2^*) = (F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1^*)), 0)$

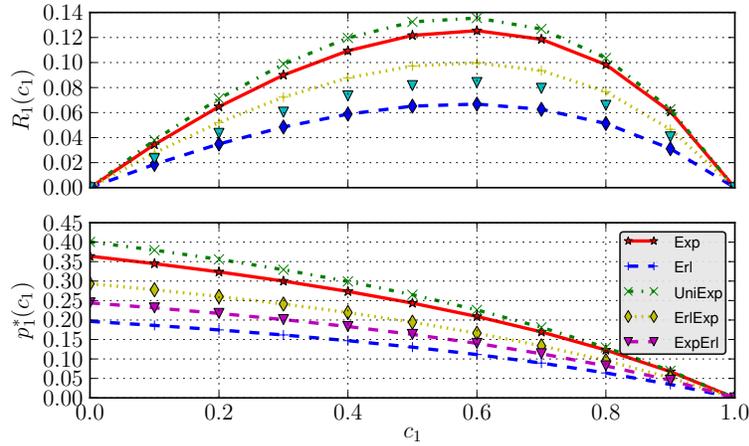


Fig. 5. \mathcal{O}_1 's revenues (top plot) and SUs' equilibrium joining probabilities (bottom plot) as functions of the admission price.

VII. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section, we apply the analysis results to numerically illustrate the SUs' equilibrium behaviors and the optimal pricing strategies in the \mathcal{O}_1 monopoly market first, and then the interaction between \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 in the duopoly market. To facilitate the illustration, the parameter settings adhere to the following order of Exp, Erl, UniExp, ErlExp and ExpErl examples with light PU traffic model (i.e. $\mu_{\text{on}} = 1.5$ and $\mu_{\text{off}} = 0.5$) in Section IV-A2. Furthermore, we set $V = 1$, $\theta_{\text{up}} = 1$, $\alpha = 0.3$, and $\epsilon = 0.01$.

A. Shared-Use Monopoly

1) *Revenue Optimization*: The top part of Fig. 5 shows graphs of \mathcal{O}_1 's revenue with respect to price c_1 . We can see that the revenue functions have convex forms and their maximum values are achieved nearly at the same price (0.58) with the corresponding revenues 0.13, 0.07, 0.14, 0.1 and 0.08 with respect to the order of the example settings. At $c_1 = 0$ and $c_1 = V = 1$, all revenues are zero, which is clear due to the revenue function and the individual optimal strategy definitions. The equilibrium joining probability

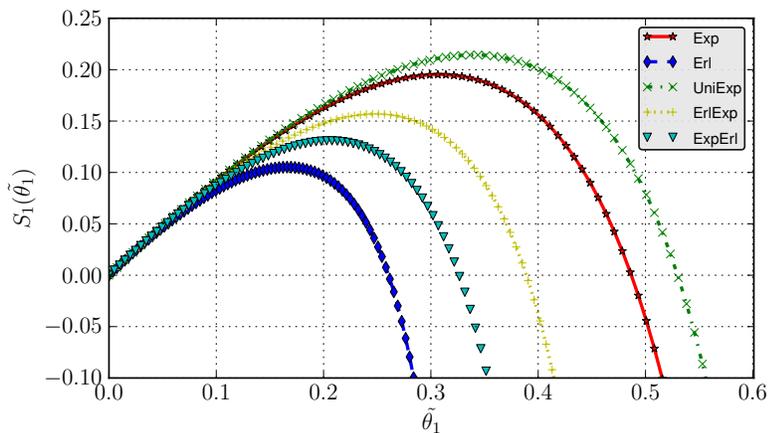


Fig. 6. The network social welfare as functions of the cut-off SUs.

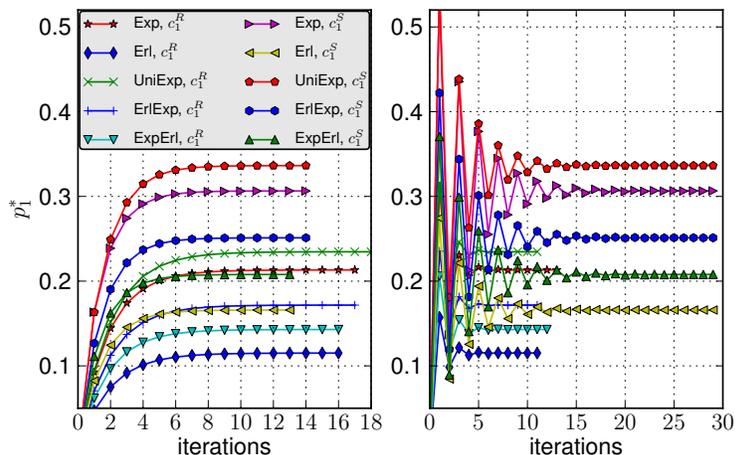


Fig. 7. The convergence of equilibrium joining probabilities $p_1^*(c_1^R)$ and $p_1^*(c_1^S)$ with static expectations (left plot) and adaptive expectations (right plot).

$p_1^*(c_1)$ is plotted in the bottom part of Fig. 5. At the price $c_1^R = 0.58$, we can see that the corresponding $p_1^*(c_1^R)$ are 0.21, 0.11, 0.23, 0.17 and 0.14 with respect to the order of example settings. This plot also demonstrates that when c_1 is increased, $p_1^*(c_1)$ is decreased.

2) *Social Optimization*: The network social welfare as a function of cut-off user $\tilde{\theta}_1$ is shown in Fig. 6. It can be seen that the socially-optimal cut-off SUs θ_1^S are 0.3, 0.16, 0.33, 0.25 and 0.21, and the

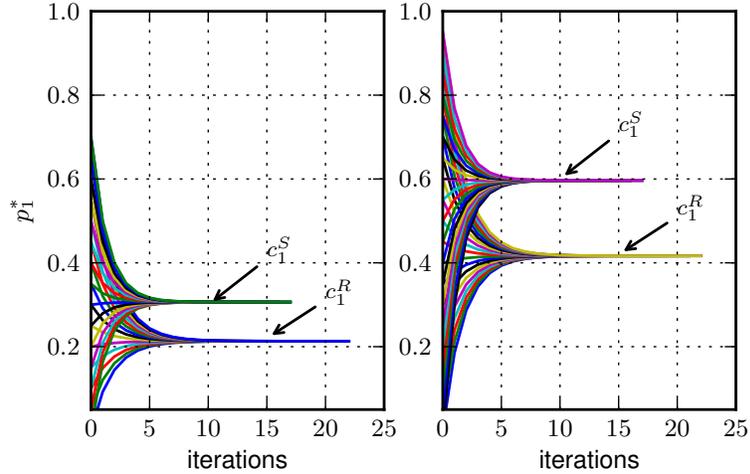


Fig. 8. $p_1^*(c_1^R)$ and $p_1^*(c_1^S)$ converge locally (left plot) and globally (right plot) when the condition in (29) is violated and satisfied, respectively.

corresponding socially-optimal values $S_1(\theta_1^S)$ are 0.19, 0.1, 0.21, 0.16 and 0.13 with respect to the order of the example settings. The respective socially-optimal prices c_1^S can be calculated according to (40). Compared with the bottom plot of Fig. 5, these prices map correctly with the corresponding values of $p_1^*(c_1^S)$, which is equal to θ_1^S since $\theta_{up} = 1$.

3) *Equilibrium Convergence Dynamics*: With the starting point p_1^0 set to zero, the equilibrium convergence of all settings using static and adaptive expectations are illustrated in Fig. 7. Although the condition in (29) is violated in all five settings (i.e. $\lambda > 1/\mathbf{E}[X_e]$), it can still be seen that all joining probabilities converge to the expected equilibrium points presented previously as Theorem 2 gives a sufficient but not necessary condition.

In Fig. 8, we examine the local and global convergence when the condition in (29) is violated and satisfied, respectively. With the Exp setting, the left plot of Fig. 8 shows that the equilibria $p_1^*(c_1^R)$ and $p_1^*(c_1^S)$ can converge if we choose the starting points in the range of $[0, 0.75]$. We observe that if the starting point is larger than 0.76, the divergence occurs. The right plot of Fig. 8 shows the global convergence of the equilibria $p_1^*(c_1^R)$ and $p_1^*(c_1^S)$ in a new setting that is the same as the Exp setting except that the parameter μ_X is changed to 2, inducing the condition in (29) is satisfied with $\alpha = 0.3$.

B. Duopoly

We continue to illustrate the price competition between \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 . We first consider the effect of the Stage I's equilibrium (c_1^*, c_2^*) on the Stage II's equilibrium (p_1^*, p_2^*) . From (60), the equilibrium values are $(c_1^*, c_2^*) = (0.13, 0.26), (0.19, 0.38), (0.11, 0.22), (0.16, 0.32)$ and $(0.18, 0.36)$ with respect to the order of example settings. With these equilibrium prices, the corresponding (p_1^*, p_2^*) convergence of all settings is shown in Fig. 9a.

We next illustrate the tendency of a duopoly to form a monopoly if the condition in (58) is violated. We first choose a price pair that is close to the upper bound of this condition, where $c_1 = c_1^R = 0.58$ and $c_2 = 0.99 u(c_1)$. Fig. 9b shows that with this price pair, the p_2^* of all settings converges closely to 0, whereas p_1^* converges closely to the equilibrium in the \mathcal{O}_1 monopoly shown in Fig. 5. We then choose a price pair that is close to the lower bound of the condition in (58), where c_2 is set arbitrarily to 0.5 and $c_1 = 0.99 c_2$. With this price pair, as shown in Fig. 9c, the p_1^* of all settings converges closely to 0, whereas p_2^* of all settings converges closely to $F_{\Theta}(\theta_2^*) = \frac{0.5}{\mathbb{E}[X]}$, the equilibrium joining probability of the \mathcal{O}_2 monopoly.

The data shown in Fig. 9 not only validate our analysis of the price competition of a duopoly, but also provide the convergence behaviors of different methods. In Fig. 9, all the graphs in the left column show the convergence with the adaptive expectations method, whereas the graphs in the right column show the convergence with the static expectations method.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This paper describes the price-based spectrum access control between the operators and SUs in three market scenarios. The interactions between the first monopolist operator with shared-use DSA and delay-sensitive SUs is examined through a queueing analysis representing the SU's congestion due to the shared single channel. We show that there exists a unique Nash equilibrium in a non-cooperative game where the SUs are the players employing individual optimal strategies for spectrum access. We also provide a sufficient condition and the iterative algorithms for the equilibrium convergence. The pricing mechanisms of the operators are also considered for two problems of revenue and social welfare maximization. The second monopolist operator using exclusive-use DSA has many channels to dedicate to SUs. Owing to the separate channels, the analysis of the interactions between the operator and the SUs is straightforward, yet provides useful insights in the third market analysis. In the third duopoly market, we study the price competition between two operators using shared-use and exclusive use DSA. We formulate this competition as a two-stage Stackelberg game. The equilibrium behaviors of the SUs in Stage II are

analyzed first, and we then examine how operators determine their prices in Stage I based on the SUs' behaviors. Using the backward induction method, we show that there exists a unique equilibrium in this game and investigate the equilibrium convergence.

APPENDIX A
PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We first show the existence and uniqueness of the equilibrium. Defining $\Phi(p_1) \triangleq F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1)) - p_1$ with $p_1 \in [0, 1]$, we can see that $\Phi(p_1)$ is a strictly decreasing function because $F_\Theta(\cdot)$ is an increasing function and $\theta_1(p_1)$ is a strictly decreasing function (since $\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]$ is strictly increasing) on their domains. By Definition 2, p_1^* is an equilibrium if and only if it is a root of $\Phi(p_1)$. Hence, it suffices to show that $\Phi(p_1)$ has a unique root on its domain as follows.

When $V \leq c_1$, we clearly see that $p_1^* = 0$ is the unique root of $\Phi(p_1)$.

When $V \geq c_1 + \theta_{\text{up}} \mathbf{E}[T(1)]$, we clearly see that $p_1^* = 1$ is the unique root of $\Phi(p_1)$.

When $c_1 < V < c_1 + \mathbf{E}[T(1)] \theta_{\text{up}}$, we have two following cases

(a) There exists a $p'_1 \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$c_1 < V = c_1 + \mathbf{E}[T(p'_1)] \theta_{\text{up}} < c_1 + \mathbf{E}[T(1)] \theta_{\text{up}}, \quad (63)$$

since $\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]$ is a strictly increasing function. Then we observe that

$$\Phi(p_1) = 1 - p_1 > 0, \quad \forall p_1 \in [0, p'_1], \quad (64)$$

$$\Phi(1) = F_\Theta(\theta_1(1)) - 1 < 0. \quad (65)$$

With (64), (65) and the fact that $\Phi(p_1)$ is a continuous and strictly decreasing function, we see that $\Phi(p_1)$ has a unique root $p_1^* \in (p'_1, 1)$ in this case.

(b) If there does not exist any p' satisfying (63), then we have $c_1 < V < c_1 + \mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] \theta_{\text{up}}$, $\forall p_1 \in [0, 1]$.

We observe that

$$\Phi(0) = F_\Theta(\theta_1(0)) > 0, \quad (66)$$

$$\Phi(1) = F_\Theta(\theta_1(1)) - 1 < 0. \quad (67)$$

With (66), (67) and the fact that $\Phi(p_1)$ is a continuous and strictly decreasing function, we see that $\Phi(p_1)$ has a unique root $p_1^* \in (0, 1)$ in this case.

Next, we show that this unique root is a Nash equilibrium. When all SUs experience the same mean queueing delay $\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)]$, p_1^* will be a Nash equilibrium if no SU of any type θ can increase its utility

by choosing an entrance probability different from $p(\theta)$ in Definition 1. To see this, consider a specific type- θ SU

- (a) If $V > \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] + c_1$, according to Definition 1, this SU will join with probability $p(\theta) = 1$; hence, its expected utility is $V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - c_1 > 0$. If this SU deviates from this individual optimal strategy by choosing another strategy $0 \leq \tilde{p}(\theta) < 1$, it will receive an expected utility $\tilde{p}(\theta)(V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] + c_1) < V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - c_1$. Therefore, such a SU has no incentive to deviate from its current strategy. Conversely, if such a SU chooses another strategy $\tilde{p}(\theta) < 1$, it will find that it can increase its expected utility by switching to $p(\theta) = 1$.
- (b) If $V < \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] + c_1$, by deviating from the individual optimal strategy (i.e. $p(\theta) = 0$), the SU will receive a strictly smaller expected utility; hence, this SU has no incentive to deviate from its current strategy.
- (c) If $V = \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] + c_1$, by deviating from the individual optimal strategy, the expected utility of this SU will still be zero; hence, this SU also has no incentive to deviate from its current strategy.

APPENDIX B

PROOF OF THEOREM 2

Since $q(p_1) : [0, 1] \mapsto [0, 1]$ is differentiable, according to the contraction mapping [37], the equilibrium can be achieved and is stable for any starting point $p_1^0 \in [0, 1]$ if the following condition is satisfied

$$\alpha |q'(p_1)| < 1, \quad \forall p_1 \in [0, 1]. \quad (68)$$

With $q(p_1) = F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1))$, we have

$$|q'(p_1)| = \left| -f_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1)) \theta_1(p_1) \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(p_1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]} \right| \leq \left| \max_{\theta \in [0, \theta_{up}]} f_\Theta(\theta) \theta \right| \left| \max_{p_1 \in [0, 1]} \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(p_1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]} \right| = \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(1)]}, \quad (69)$$

where the third equality can be determined because $\max_{\theta \in [0, \theta_{up}]} f_\Theta(\theta) \theta = 1$ and $\frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(p_1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)]}$ is a positive and increasing function, which attains the maximum value at the upper boundary point $p_1 = 1$. From (68) and (69), we complete the proof.

APPENDIX C

PROOF OF THEOREM 3

If $\bar{\theta}(p^e) < 0$, from (49), the unique Nash equilibrium is $(0, F_\Theta(\theta_2^*))$ corresponding to the case of exclusive-use monopoly analyzed in Section V.

If $\bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) > \theta_2^*$, since we have $\bar{\theta}(p^t) > \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) > \theta_2^*$, $\forall t$ according to (52), the unique Nash equilibrium is $(F_\Theta(\theta_1(p_1^*)), 0)$ corresponding to the case of shared-use monopoly analyzed in Section IV.

If $0 < \bar{\theta}(p^\epsilon) < \theta_2^*$, we first focus on the existence and uniqueness of an equilibrium as in Definition 6. We define $\Omega(p_1) \triangleq F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1)) - p_1$ for $p_1 \in [0, 1]$. We can see that $\Omega(p_1)$ is a strictly decreasing function because $F_\Theta(\cdot)$ and $\bar{\theta}(p_1)$ are increasing and strictly decreasing functions, respectively, on their domains. By Definition 6, p_1^* is an equilibrium if and only if it is a root of $\Omega(p_1)$. Hence, it suffices to show that $\Omega(p_1)$ has a unique root on its domain. Based on the fact that

$$\Omega(0) = F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(0)) > 0, \quad (70)$$

$$\Omega(1) = F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(1)) - 1 < 0, \quad (71)$$

and $\Omega(p_1)$ is a continuous and strictly decreasing function, we see that $\Omega(p_1)$ has a unique root $p_1^* \in (0, 1)$. Since $p_2^* = F_\Theta(\theta_2^*) - F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1^*))$ only depends on the unique p_1^* , it is clear that (p_1^*, p_2^*) is a unique equilibrium of Definition 6. We next present that this (p_1^*, p_2^*) is a Nash equilibrium by showing that at this point, no SU of any type θ can increase its utility by deviating from the individual optimal strategy in Definition 5. We note that $\bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta_2^*$ because if $\bar{\theta}(p_1^*) > \theta_2^*$, (51) shows a contradiction. Therefore, with $0 < \bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta_2^*$, we consider a specific type- θ SU

- (a) If $0 < \theta < \bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta_2^*$, we have $V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - c_1 > V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2$. Moreover, $\bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta_2^*$ leads to $\bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta_1(p_1^*)$, which shows that $V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - c_1 > 0$. Therefore, this SU has no intention to deviate from the individual optimal strategy defined in Definition 5.
- (b) If $0 < \bar{\theta}(p_1^*) < \theta < \theta_2^*$, we have $V - \theta \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - c_1 < V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2$ and $V - \theta \mathbf{E}[X] - c_2 > 0$. Therefore, this SU has no intention to deviate from the individual optimal strategy defined in Definition 5.

APPENDIX D

PROOF OF THEOREM 4

Since $\mathbf{q}_d(\mathbf{p}) : [0, 1]^2 \mapsto [0, 1]^2$ is differentiable, according to the contraction mapping [37], the equilibrium can be achieved and is stable for any initial (p_1^0, p_2^0) if the following condition is satisfied

$$\alpha \|\mathbf{q}'_d(\mathbf{p})\| < 1, \quad \forall \mathbf{p} \in [0, 1]^2, \quad (72)$$

where $\mathbf{q}'_d(\mathbf{p})$ is the Jacobian matrix of $\mathbf{q}_d(\mathbf{p})$ and $\|\cdot\|$ is a matrix norm. Using the ∞ -norm, (72) is equivalent to

$$\alpha |F'_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1))| < 1, \quad \forall p_1 \in [0, 1]. \quad (73)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} |F'_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1))| &= \left| -f_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1)) \bar{\theta}(p_1) \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(p_1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] - \mathbf{E}[X]} \right| \leq \left| \max_{\theta \in [0, \theta_{\text{up}}]} f_\Theta(\theta) \theta \right| \left| \max_{p_1 \in [0, 1]} \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(p_1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(p_1)] - \mathbf{E}[X]} \right| \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{E}'[T(1)]}{\mathbf{E}[T(1)] - \mathbf{E}[X]}. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

From (73) and (74), we complete the proof.

APPENDIX E PROOF OF THEOREM 5

The revenue of \mathcal{O}_1 is

$$R_1(c_1, c_2) = c_1 p_1^* = c_1 F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1^*)) = \frac{c_1(c_2 - c_1)}{\theta_{\text{up}}(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - \mathbf{E}[X])}. \quad (75)$$

Maximizing above with respect to c_1 by setting $\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial c_1} = 0$, we obtain the best response of \mathcal{O}_1

$$BR_1(c_2) = \frac{c_2}{2}. \quad (76)$$

Similarly, the revenue of \mathcal{O}_2 is

$$R_2(c_1, c_2) = c_2 p_2^* = c_2 \left(F_\Theta(\theta_2^*) - F_\Theta(\bar{\theta}(p_1^*)) \right) = c_2 \left(\frac{V - c_2}{\theta_{\text{up}} \mathbf{E}[X]} - \frac{c_2 - c_1}{\theta_{\text{up}}(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - \mathbf{E}[X])} \right). \quad (77)$$

Maximizing above with respect to c_2 by setting $\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial c_2} = 0$, we obtain the best response of \mathcal{O}_2

$$BR_2(c_1) = \frac{V(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - \mathbf{E}[X]) + c_1 \mathbf{E}[X]}{2 \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)]}. \quad (78)$$

The Nash equilibrium strategy profile can be computed using the intersection of the best responses of both operators as follows

$$c_1^* = BR_1(BR_2(c_1^*)) = \frac{V(\mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - \mathbf{E}[X])}{4 \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^*)] - \mathbf{E}[X]}, \quad (79)$$

$$c_2^* = 2c_1^*. \quad (80)$$

Substituting (79) and (80) into (53), we obtain

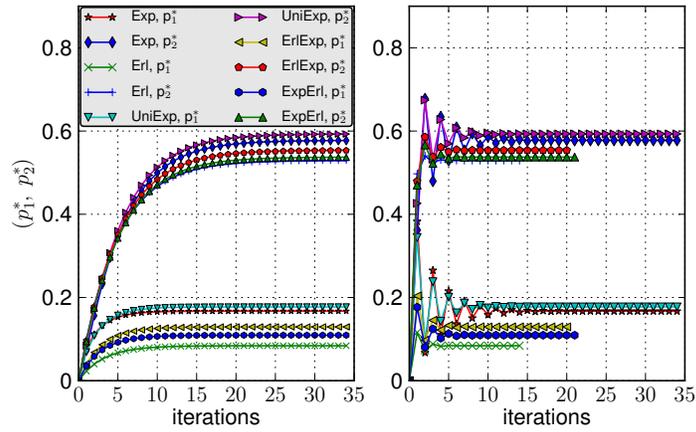
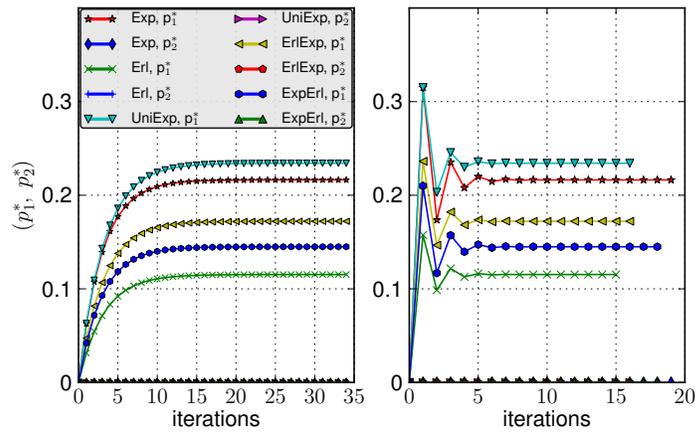
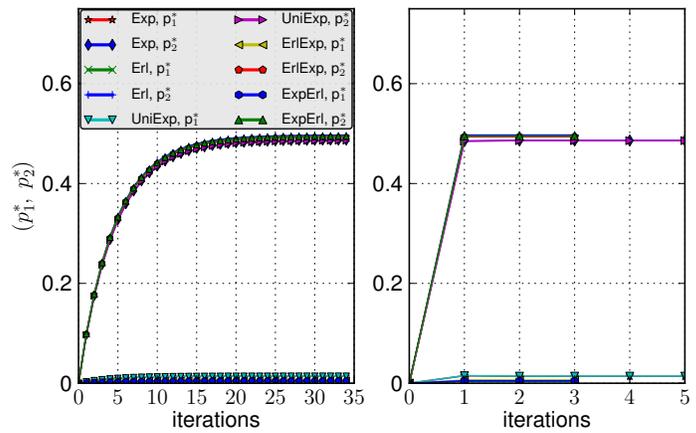
$$p_1^{\otimes} = \frac{V}{\theta_{\text{up}}(4 \mathbf{E}[T(p_1^{\otimes})] - \mathbf{E}[X])}. \quad (81)$$

Using (8), the solution of the fixed-point equation (81) can be found and is equal to (61).

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(a) c_1^*, c_2^* (b) $c_1 = c_1^R, c_2 = 0.99 u(c_1)$ (c) $c_1 = 0.99 c_2, c_2 = 0.5$ Fig. 9. Convergence behaviors of the duopoly equilibrium (p_1^*, p_2^*) with three different price pair settings.