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| | (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2), (2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (4, 5), (5, 4). | |
| | The wireless links are not numbered in the figure. Two flows | |
| | entering the network at nodes 1, 3 and destined for node 4 establish 6 logical links $\mathbf{K} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ For instance | |
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| | 110ue 4 | ((|

- 5.1Three flows compete for access to two links [58, 1]. Whereas flows 1 and 2 are one-link flows going through links 1 and 2, respectively, flow 3 uses both links. The links have fixed capacities C_1 and C_2 , respectively. Clearly, the maximum total throughput is $C_1 + C_2$ and, in the maximum, the longer flow must be shut off $(\nu_3 = 0)$ so that the one-link flows can be allocated rates of $\nu_1 = C_1$ and $\nu_2 = C_2$. In contrast, if $C_1 \leq C_2$, the max-min fair allocation is $\nu_1 = C_1/2, \nu_2 = C_2 - C_1/2$ and $\nu_3 = C_1/2$. Thus, the total throughput is $C_2 + C_1/2$ which is strictly smaller than $C_1 + C_2$. Note that if $C_1 = C_2$, then all source rates are equal under the max-min fair solution. 93 Assuming $\Phi^{-1}(x) = e^x - 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$, the figure compares 5.2the modified utilities $U(x) = \Psi(\Phi^{-1}(x)), x > 0$, with the traditional ones $U(x) = \Psi(x), x > 0$, for $\Psi(x) = \log(x), \Psi(x) - 1/x, x > 0$, and $\Psi(x) = \log x/(1+x), x > 0. \dots$ 110. The feasible rate region for two mutually orthogonal links 5.3subject to a sum power constraint. The region is a strictly convex set so that link scheduling between arbitrary points on the boundary of the feasible rate region is suboptimal. ... 117 5.4The feasible SIR region for two users under total power constraint $P_{\rm t}$ and individual power constraints on each link $P_1 < P_t$ and $P_2 < P_t$. If there were no individual power constraints, a MAC policy involving a time sharing protocol between the points E and F, corresponding to power vectors $(0, P_t)$ and $(P_t, 0)$, respectively, would be optimal. In contrast, when in addition individual power constraints are imposed, a time sharing protocol between A and D (that correspond to power vectors $(0, P_2)$ and $(P_1, 0)$, respectively) is suboptimal. In this case, it is better to schedule either between A and Bor between B and C or between C and D depending on the target signal-to-interference ratios. 121In the primal network, the received signal samples 6.1at E1 and E2 are $y_1 = h_{1,1}X_1 + h_{1,2}X_2$ and $y_2 = h_{2,2}X_2 + h_{2,1}X_1$, respectively, where X_1, X_2 are

List of Symbols

| $\begin{array}{l} a,b,c,\alpha,\beta,\mu,\dots\\ \mathbf{A},\mathbf{B},\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y}\dots\\ \mathbf{A}\leq\mathbf{B}\\ \mathbf{A}^{-1}\\ \mathbf{A}^{T}\\ \mathbf{A}_{K}(\mathbf{X})\\ \mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}\\ \mathbf{A}\\ \mathbf{A}\circ\mathbf{B} \end{array}$ | Scalars over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} Matrices; Sect. A.2 Partial ordering; Sect. A.2 Matrix inverse; Sect. A.3 Transpose matrix; Definition A.3 Eq. (1.8) Cartesian product Sect. 5.2.1 Hadamard product; Sect. A.2 |
|---|--|
| $\frac{\mathbf{B}_{K}}{\mathbf{B}_{K}}$ B | Sect. 1.6.2 Sect. 1.6.2 Sects. 4.3 and 5.2.1 |
| \mathbb{C} cl(A) \mathbb{C} $\mathbb{\tilde{C}}$ | Sect. A.1 Closure Eq. (5.11) Eq. (5.15) |
| $ \begin{aligned} \text{diag}(\mathbf{u}) \\ \text{det}(\mathbf{A}) \\ \delta_l \end{aligned} $ | Diagonal matrix; Sect. A.2 Matrix determinant; Sect. A.3 The Kronecker delta |
| $egin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_i \ \mathbf{E}_K(\mathbf{X}) \ \mathbf{E}_K^+(\mathbf{X}) \ \eta(\mathbf{p}) \end{aligned}$ | Sect. A.1 Sect. 1.6.2 Sect. 1.6.2 Eq. (6.30) |
| \mathbf{F} $\partial \mathbf{F}$ \mathbf{F}^{c} | Eq. (1.53) and Eq. (2.5) Eq. (1.55) Eq. (1.60) |

| $\mathrm{F}(P_{\mathrm{t}})$ | Eq. (2.9) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| $F(P_1,\ldots,P_K)$ | Eq. (2.11) |
| $F_k(\alpha)$ | Eq. (2.12) |
| $F(P_t; P_1, \ldots, P_K)$ | Eq. (2.13) |
| $\partial F(P_t)$ | Definition 2.15 |
| $\partial F(P_1,\ldots,P_K)$ | Definition 2.15 |
| $F^c(P_t)$ | Sect. 2.4 |
| F_{γ} | Eq. (5.32) |
| $\mathbf{F}_{\gamma}^{'}(\mathbf{P})$ | Eq. (5.31) |
| $\partial F_{\gamma}(P)$ | Eq. (5.34) |
| $f'(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$ | The first derivative; Sect. B.1 |
| $f''(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$ | The second derivative: Sect. B.1 |
| $F(\mathbf{p})$ | Eq. (6.2) |
| $F_{c}(\mathbf{s})$ | Eq. (6.12) |
| | -1. () |
| $\Gamma(\omega)$ | Eqs. (1.48) and (5.12) |
| $q_k(\mathbf{p})$ | |
| 3n (1) | (6.21) |
| $h_k(\mathbf{s})$ | Eq. (6.14) |
| | - () |
| Ι | Identity matrix; Sect. A.2 |
| $I_k(\mathbf{p})$ | Eq. (6.5) |
| | 1 () |
| К | Sect. 4.1 |
| K(n) | Sect. 4.1 |
| | |
| $\lambda_p(\boldsymbol{\omega})$ | Sect. 1.3.1 |
| $LC_K(\Omega)$ | Definition 1.34 |
| $lc(\Omega)$ | Sect. 2.3 |
| L | Sect. 4.1 |
| | |
| \mathbb{N} | Natural numbers |
| \mathbb{N}_0 | Nonnegative integers |
| N | Sect. 4.1 |
| $\mathbf{N}_K = \mathbb{R}_+^{K \times K}$ | Definition A.18 |
| N_{V}^{+} | Sect. 1.6.2 |
| $N_K^{\alpha}(\Omega)$ | Definition 1.32 |
| $N_{K,\Gamma}(\Omega)$ | Eq. (2.8) |
| | Vector norms; Sect. A.1 |
| | Matrix norms; Sect. A.2 |
| $\nabla_k f(\mathbf{x})$ | Definition B.9 |
| $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$ | Eq. (B.3) |
| $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x})$ | Definition B.12 |
| ~ ` / | |

| 1 | Sect. A.1 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ | Eq. (1.45) |
| - | |
| \prod_{K} | Sect. 1.1 |
| \prod_{K}^{K} | Sect. 1.1 |
| $\mathbf{P}_K = \mathbb{R}_{++}^{n \times n}$ | Definition A.18 |
| $P_K(\Omega)$ | Sect. |
| ω (TF) | Sect. 1.3.1 |
| $\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{X})$ | Eq. (1.2) |
| $\mathbf{p}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$ | Eq. (2.4) |
| Φ | Eq. (4.7) |
| Ψ | Definition 5.5 |
| Ψ_e | Definition 5.5 |
| ψ | Eq. (5.36) |
| ψ_e | Definition 6.1 |
| $\Pi_{ m S}$ | Eq. (B.19) |
| $\mathbf{P} \subset \mathbb{R}_+^K$ | Eq. (4.6) |
| \mathbf{P}_n | Eq. (4.6) |
| P ₊ | Eq. (6.10) |
| (\mathbf{V}) | \mathbf{F} (1.0) |
| $\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{X})$ | Eq. (1.2) |
| $Q \subset \mathbb{R}$ | Sect. 1.3.1 |
| R | Real numbers |
| $\mathbb{R}_{+} \subset \mathbb{R}$ | Sect. A.4 |
| $\mathbb{R}_{++} \subset \mathbb{R}_{+}$ | Sect. A.4 |
| \mathbb{R}^{K} | Sect. A.1 |
| $\mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$ | Sect. A.2 |
| $\mathbb{R}^{K}_{++}(\Omega)$ | Sect. 2.1 |
| (1) | |
| $\sigma(A)$ | Matrix spectrum; Definition A.7 |
| $\rho(\mathbf{X})$ | Spectral radius; Definition A.7 |
| S_K | Sect. 1.2 |
| $S_K(\mathbf{X})$ | Eq. (1.3) |
| $\operatorname{SIR}_k(\mathbf{p})$ | Eq. (4.2) |
| $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{n}$ | Eq. (6.11) |
| S | Sect. 4.1 |
| $trace(\mathbf{X})$ | Matrix trace; Sect. A.2 |
| $\theta(\mathbf{p})$ | Eq. (6.30) |
| \ 1 / | L \/ |
| $\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}$ | Partial ordering; Sect. A.1 |
| $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{z}, \dots$ | Vectors; Sect. A.1 |

| V | Eq. (4.4) |
|--|---|
| $\mathrm{W}_K(\mathbf{X})$ | Eq. (1.14) |
| $X_{K} \subset N_{K}$ $X_{K}(\Omega)$ $X_{K,\Gamma}(\Omega)$ $X_{K,\Gamma}^{s}(\Omega)$ $X_{K,\Gamma}^{p}(\Omega)$ $X_{0}^{0}(\Omega)$ | Definition A.21 Definition 1.32 Eq. (1.49) Sect. 1.4.1 Sect. 1.4.2 Sect. 1.5 |
| 0 | Zero vector; Sect. A.1 |