Supplementary Material

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1 Bellman's recursion for $T = \infty$

Below is the Bellmans's recursion on value functions for a single-task system when $T = \infty$: if l = U and $w_x = 0$:

$$V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x, w_x, l) = R(\alpha_x, \beta_x);$$
(1a)

if l = U and $w_x > 0$:

$$V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x, w_x, l) = \frac{\alpha_x}{\alpha_x + \beta_x} V_x(\alpha_x + 1, \beta_x, w_x - 1, l) + \frac{\beta_x}{\alpha_x + \beta_x} V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x + 1, w_x - 1, l);$$
(1b)

If l < U:

$$V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x, w_x, l)$$

$$= \frac{r}{q_x} \max_{a_{l,x} \in \{0,1\}} \{V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x, w_x + a_{l,x}, l+1) - \lambda_{l+1}a_{l,x}\}$$

$$+ \frac{\mu w_x}{q_x} \Big[\frac{\alpha_x}{\alpha_x + \beta_x} V_x(\alpha_x + 1, \beta_x, w_x - 1, l)$$

$$+ \frac{\beta_x}{\alpha_x + \beta_x} V_x(\alpha_x, \beta_x + 1, w_x - 1, l) \Big].$$

2 Cap on total number of workers per task

Here we set the cap to be 6 and demonstrate it is still a loose cap numerically. We run a simulation with simulated data with 1000 replications for number of workers K = 10 and 100, and U = 2K and count the number of tasks that uses 0 worker, 1 worker and up to 6 workers. The results are shown in Figure 1. The results show that a task uses at most 4 workers, hence set a cap at 6 does not affect the performance of the index policy.



Figure 1: Histogram of number of workers assign to a task