

**CS395T**  
**Agent-Based Electronic Commerce**  
**Fall 2006**

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Week 3b

# Good Afternoon, Colleagues

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Are there any questions?

# Correlated Equilibria

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Sometimes mixing isn't enough: Bach/Stravinsky

		Wife	
		S	B
Me	S	2, 1	0, 0
	B	0, 0	1, 2

# Correlated Equilibria

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		S	B
Me	S	2, 1	0, 0
	B	0, 0	1, 2

Want only S,S or B,B - 50% each

# Focal points

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- When and where?
- What are the Nash equilibria?

# Mechanism Design

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# Mechanism Design

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- The rules of the game (what strategies are possible)
- Defines a mapping from strategy to outcome
- Terms:
  - Efficient
  - (Weak) Budget balanced
  - Individual rationality
- “An ideal mechanism provides agents with a dominant strategy and also implements a solution to the multiagent distributed optimization problem” (p. 29, last paragraph of the section)

# Relation to game theory

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		Player 2	
		Action 1	Action 2
Player 1	Action 1	4,8	2,0
	Action 2	6,2	0,8

- What's the mechanism in this game?

# Relation to game theory

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		Player 2	
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Player 1	Action 1	4,8	2,0
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- What's the mechanism in this game?
- What's an alternative mechanism?

# Bayes Nash Equilibrium

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  - Define a Bayes-Nash equilibrium (what do you need to know)?

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  - Is there a dominant strategy equilibrium?

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- Allows for uncertainty about opponent **type**
- Consider 1st price auction for my pen
  - Define a Nash equilibrium (what do you need to know)?
  - Define a Bayes-Nash equilibrium (what do you need to know)?
  - Is there a dominant strategy equilibrium?
  - What if I tell you, I'll take what you tell me as your value and compute for you the correct thing to do given what other people bid?

# Incomplete Information Games

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- We each get one of 3 cards: 1,2,3
- If we both fold, we both lose nothing
- If one raises and one folds, the raiser gets 1
- If both raise, the one with the higher card gets 5
- Zero sum

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		Card ?	
		R	F
Card 3	R	5 , -5	1 , -1
	F	-1 , 1	0 , 0

# Incomplete Information Games

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# Incomplete Information Games

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Card 3	R	5, -5	1, -1
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		Card ?	
		R	F
Card 1	R	-5, 5	1, -1
	F	-1, 1	0, 0

# Bayes-Nash Equilibrium

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- $3 \Rightarrow \text{raise}$

# Bayes-Nash Equilibrium

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- $3 \Rightarrow$  raise
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- $2 \Rightarrow ?$

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- 1  $\Rightarrow$  fold (no matter what the other one does with 2)
- 2  $\Rightarrow$  ?
  - Raise:  $(.5)(-5) + (.5)(1) = -2$
  - Fold:  $(.5)(-1) + (.5)(0) = -.5$

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  - Always fold!

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  - Always fold!
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With more numbers and/or different payoffs, bluffing can be a part of the Nash Equilibrium

# Ex ante vs. ex post

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- Mechanism: each of you give me \$1, one gets \$100 back

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- Individually rational?

# Ex ante vs. ex post

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- Mechanism: each of you give me \$1, one gets \$100 back
- Individually rational?
- Ex ante, yes
- Ex post, no

# Vickrey-Clarke-Groves

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- Groves: efficient, strategy-proof
- Pivotal: individually-rational

	utility
camera alone	\$50
flash alone	10
both	100
tripod	20

# Vickrey-Clarke-Groves

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- Groves: efficient, strategy-proof
- Pivotal: individually-rational

	utility
camera alone	\$50
flash alone	10
both	100
tripod	20

	utility
camera	\$60
flash	20
tripod	30

# questions

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- Assume quasi-linear values, etc.
- What is the allocation?

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- Assume quasi-linear values, etc.
- What is the allocation?
- What are the payments?
- Why is it strategy proof?
- What are choice set monotonic, negative externality, single-agent effects?

# Computational considerations

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- Why is this mechanism a burden on the bidders?

# Impossibility/possibility results

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- e.g. strategy-proof, efficient, individually rational, and (strong) budget-balanced impossible

# Axelrod's tournament

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- Iterated prisoner's dilemma with identity

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- What if you play for a known finite amount of time?

# Axelrod's tournament

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- Iterated prisoner's dilemma with identity
- What if you play infinitely?
- What if you play for a known finite amount of time?
- Some strategies:
  - hawk (always Fink)
  - Grim trigger (cooperate until the other defects)
  - tit-for-tat
  - Joss (tit-for-tat with periodic defection)

# Stochastic Games

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- Bowling's tutorial slides