

# **CS344M**

# **Autonomous Multiagent Systems**

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# Good Afternoon, Colleagues

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Are there any questions?

# Logistics

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- FAI talk on Friday
  - Dr. Karthik Dantu (Fri., 11am, PAI 3.14)
  - Challenges in Building a Swarm of Robotic Bees

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- Final reports due in 3 weeks!

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- Final reports due in 3 weeks!
- Final tournament: At the class exam time (Dec 17 2pm)

# Bidding for Multiple Items

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	utility
camera alone	\$50
flash alone	10
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neither	0

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- $\in [10, 50]$  — **Depends on the price of the camera**

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- *Already bought camera*  $\Rightarrow$  price = \$0

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  - So  $value(flash) = 20 - 0 = \$20$
- *Already bought camera*  $\Rightarrow$  price = \$0  $\Rightarrow$   
 $value(flash) = 100 - 50 = \$50$

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- Let current camera price = \$20, flash = \$10
  - $\text{value}(\text{flash})$  would be  $80 - 30 = \$50$
  - $\text{value}(\text{camera})$  would be  $90 - 0 = \$90$
- But what if prices jump at the end?

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  - $\text{value}(\text{camera})$  would be  $90 - 0 = \$90$
- But what if prices jump at the end?
  - Let average past camera price = \$80, flash = \$30
  - $\text{value}(\text{flash}) = \$20$
  - $\text{value}(\text{camera}) = \$70$

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- What's the value of the flash?
  - Camera price = \$70  $\Rightarrow$  value(flash) = \$30
  - Camera price = \$20  $\Rightarrow$  value(flash) = \$50
  - Camera price = \$40  $\Rightarrow$  value(flash) = \$50

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  - Camera price = \$20  $\Rightarrow$  value(flash) = \$50
  - Camera price = \$40  $\Rightarrow$  value(flash) = \$50
- *Expected value*: resample camera price, take avg.

# Spectrum licenses

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- But how much to whom?

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  - clear that lots of value given away

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So decided to auction

# Goals of mechanism

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- Efficient allocation (assign to whom it's worth the most)
- Promote deployment of new technologies
- Prevent monopoly (or close)
- Get some licenses to designated companies
- No political embarrassments

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Revenue an afterthought (but important in end)

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- Reserve prices?
- How much information public?

# Problems from New Zealand and Australia

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*Any oversight in auction design can have harmful repercussions, as bidders can be counted on to seek ways to outfox the mechanism.*

# License interactions

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- Complementarities: good to be able to offer roaming capabilities
- Substitutability: several licenses in the same region
- Need to be flexible to allow bidders to create aggregations
- Secondary market might allow for *some* corrections
  - Likely to be thin
  - High transaction costs

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- Doesn't scale to complexity of spectrum auctions



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Used laboratory experiments too

# Open vs. Sealed Bid

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  - Circumvented!

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Went with activity rules

# Combinatorial Bids

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- Full combinatorial bidding too complex
  - Winner determination problem
  - Active research area

# Aiding Designated Bidders

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# Royalties vs. Up-front Payments

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- But royalties discourage post-auction innovation
- Decided against

# Reserve Prices

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- Not necessary in such a competitive market
- Did include withdrawal penalties

# Results

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- Lessons to be learned via agent-based experiments

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# Trading Agent Competition

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- Put forth as a **benchmark problem** for e-marketplaces (Wellman, Wurman, et al., 2000)
- Autonomous agents act as **travel agents**

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  - **Agent:** simulated travel agent with 8 *clients*
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- **Auctions** for flights, hotels, entertainment tickets
  - **Server** maintains markets, sends prices to agents
  - Agent sends bids to server **over network**



# FCC Spectrum Auction Num. 35

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- 422 licences in 195 markets (cities)
  - 80 bidders spent \$8 billion
  - ran Dec 12 - Jan 26 2001
  - licence is a 10 or 15 mhz spectrum chunk
- Run in rounds
  - bid on each licence you want each round
  - simultaneous; break ties by arrival time
  - current winner and all bids are known
- Allowable bids: 1 to 9 bid increments
  - 1 bid incr is 10% – 20% of current price
- Other complex rules