

# GAME THEORY FINAL

AdX GAME

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# 01

# SIMPLIFIED GAME

Assumptions made to  
create a simplified game.

# SIMPLIFIED GAME

## SINGLE DAY

Assume that bidding occurs on a single day for all campaigns. This not only simplifies the game, but also positively affects the quality score.



## CRITICAL BIDDING

Assume that all competitive agents calculate and use their critical bid for all campaigns. This simulates truthful bidding.



## CAMPAIGN BIDDING

Assume that all competitive agents bid a linear function of the campaign reach. This simplifies the many possible campaign bidding strategies.



# 02

# MODEL

# STRATEGY

Base model strategy and improvements.

# WATERFALL HEURISTIC



## COLLECT ALL KNOWN CAMPAIGNS

Use current campaigns and store a history of campaigns in auction.



## CONSTRUCT ALLOCATIONS

Use the algorithm to calculate allocations for all market segments.



## FIND MINIMUM BIDS

From the allocations, find the minimum bid needed to obtain users.

# WALRASIAN EQUILIBRIUM

## GREEDY ALLOCATION

If enough supply remains to satisfy campaign, allocate the rest of supply if needed.

If campaign cannot afford the bundle, unallocate it.

## LINEAR PROGRAMMING

Maximize total payment subtracted by sum of latent variables against some constraints.



# Q-LEARNING

Using a very simplified version of Q-learning, we keep track of a Q-table that holds **market segments** to q-values. After making an initial guess, the agent keeps tracks of auction wins and losses for each segment and updates accordingly.





# PROBLEM SOLUTION



## VARIATION

Any amount of variation in competition agents greatly affects the results of our agent.



## COMBINATION

To combat this, rather than bidding slightly higher, we raise our bid by combining our bid with the critical bid.

# PROBLEM SOLUTION

## COMPLEXITY

In the campaign auctions, there is a fair amount of unaddressed complexity that our agent does not make use of.

## PARAMETERS

By assigning parameters that factor in the length of a campaign, similarity of campaigns, and the learning rate of the Q-Learning algorithm, our agent can leverage this complexity to obtain a higher score.

03

# MACHINE LEARNING

Incorporating machine learning into agents.



# LSTM Model

## COARSE-GRAINED INFORMATION

Probing the underlying market doesn't seem approachable.



## SENSITIVE INITIAL CONDITIONS

The way the buffer is prepared changes the quality score.



## QUESTIONABLE CONVERGENCE

Relying too much on the reinforcement learning performance.



# REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



## PARAMETERS

Rather than empirically choosing parameters, maybe RL can do better.



## ENVIRONMENT

Convert the AdX game code into a OpenAI Gym environment.



## TRAINING

Train the RL agent against our current best agents and other randomized agents.



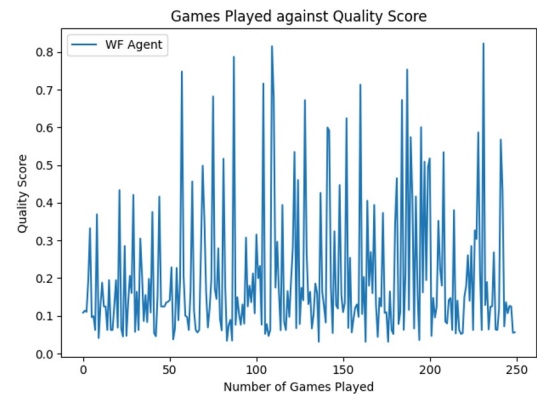
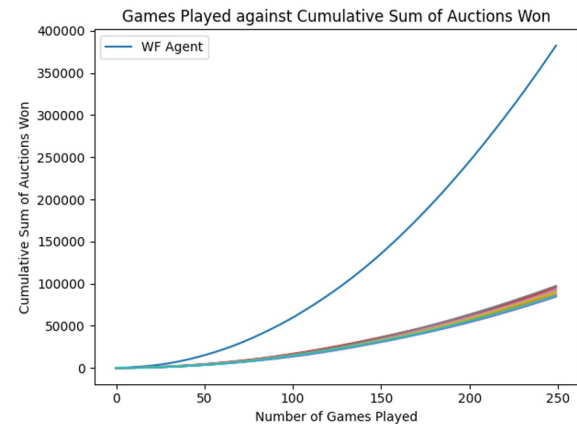
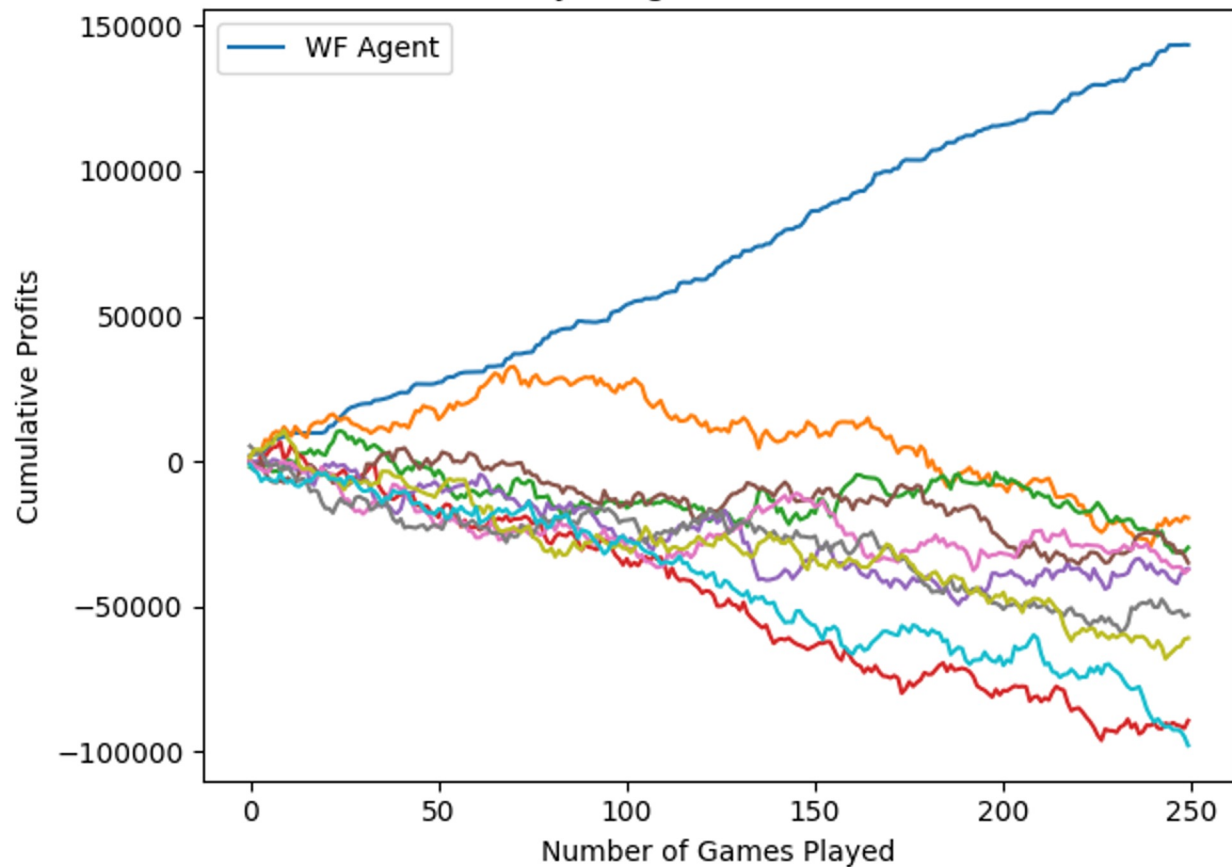
# 04

## MODEL

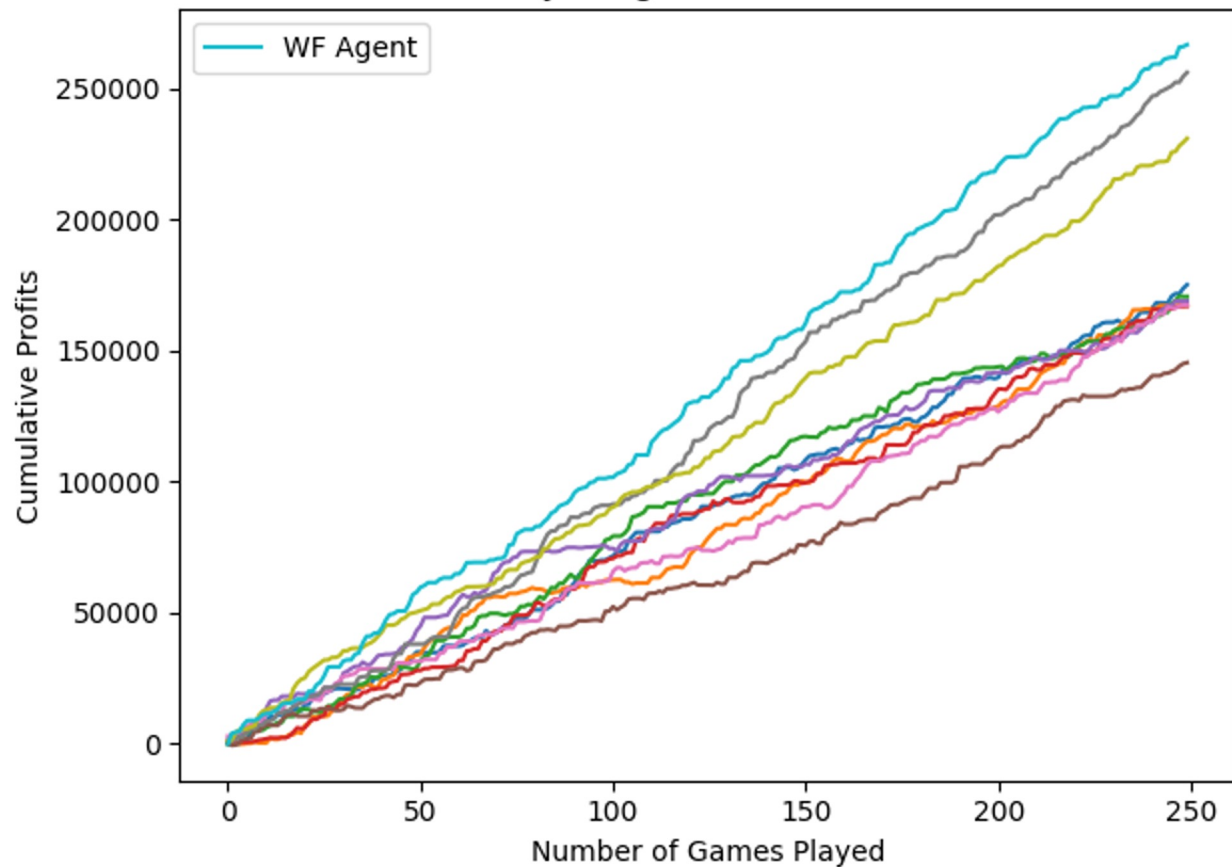
## RESULTS

Results of LSTM and RL  
incorporation.

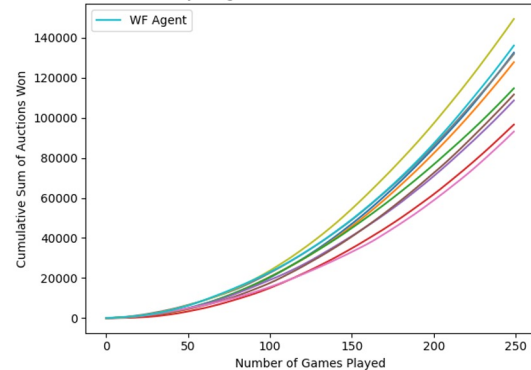
### Games Played against Cumulative Profits



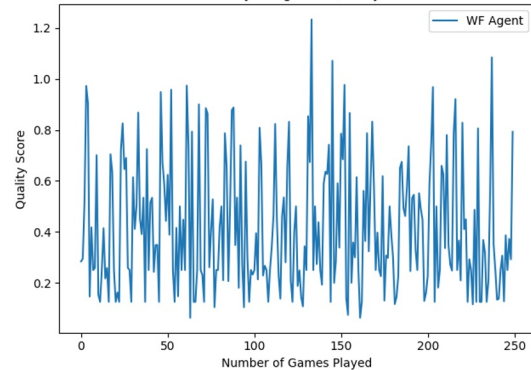
# Games Played against Cumulative Profits



## Games Played against Cumulative Sum of Auctions Won

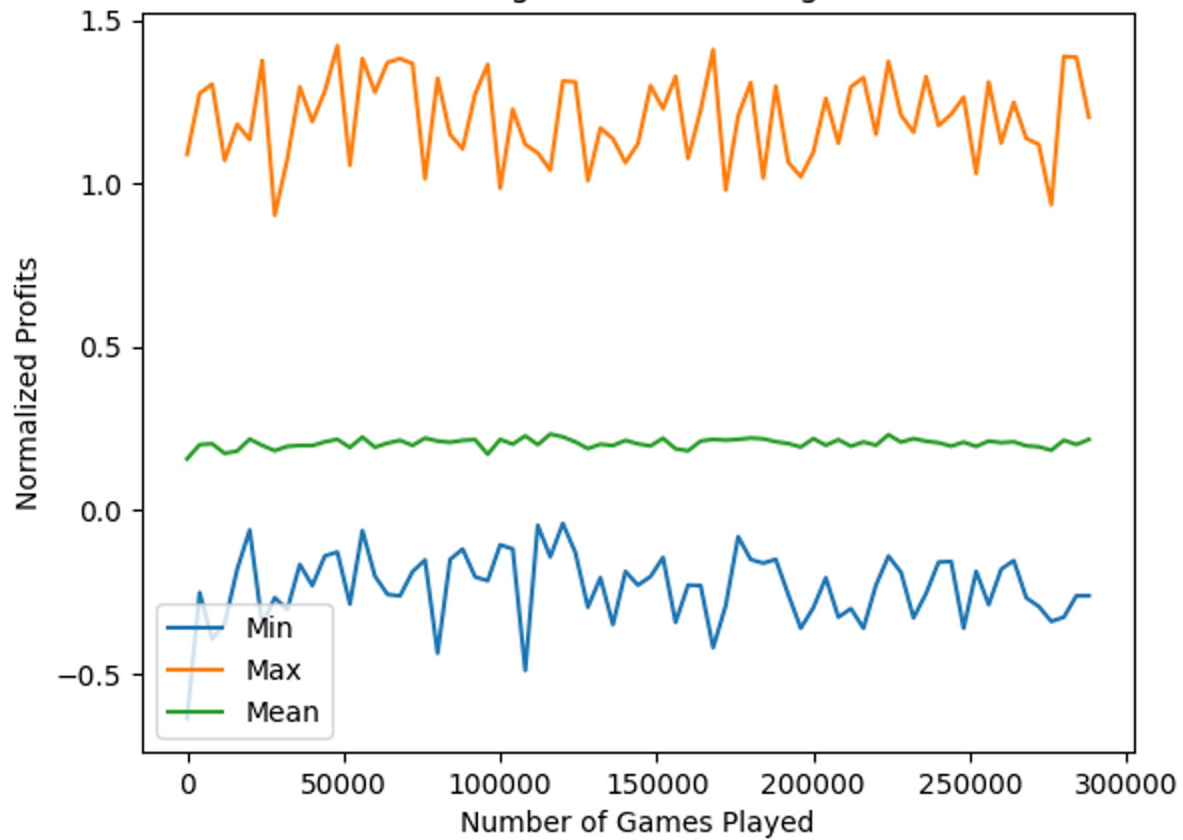


## Games Played against Quality Score

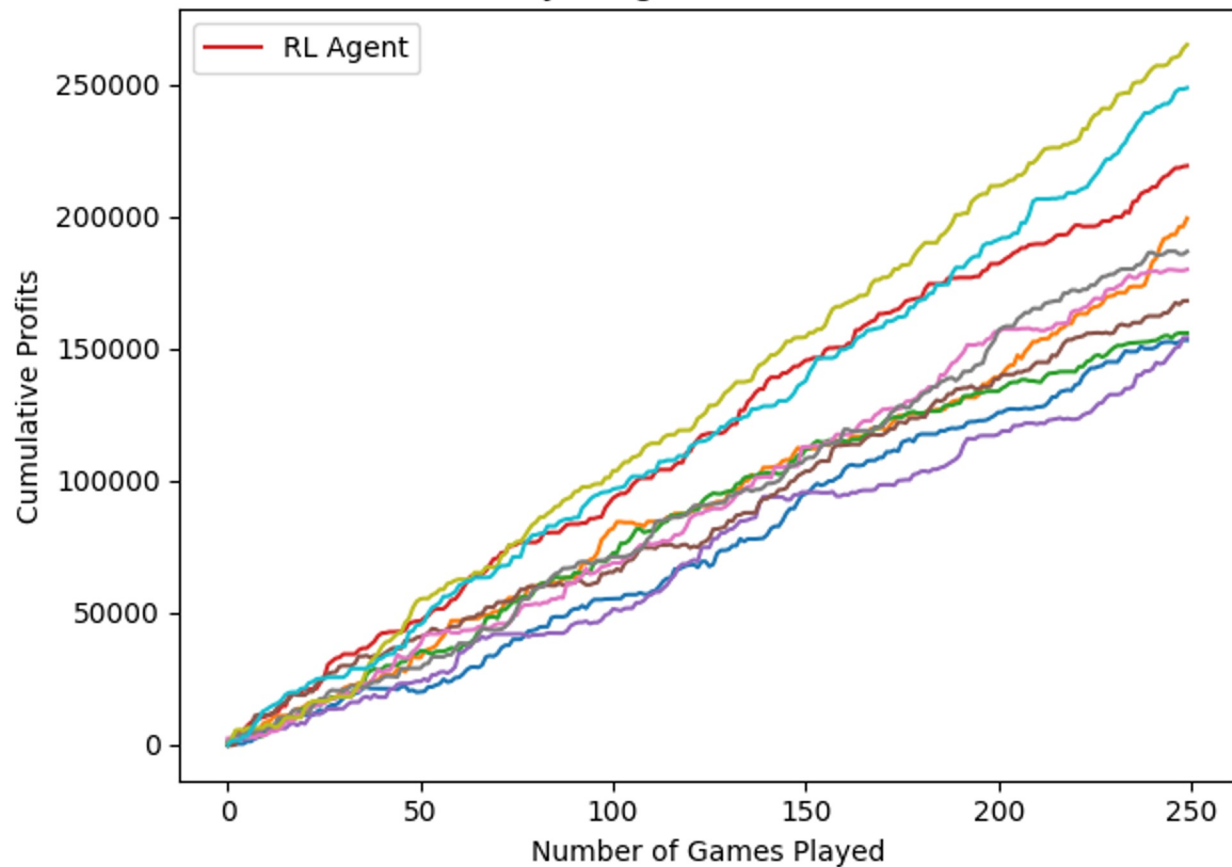




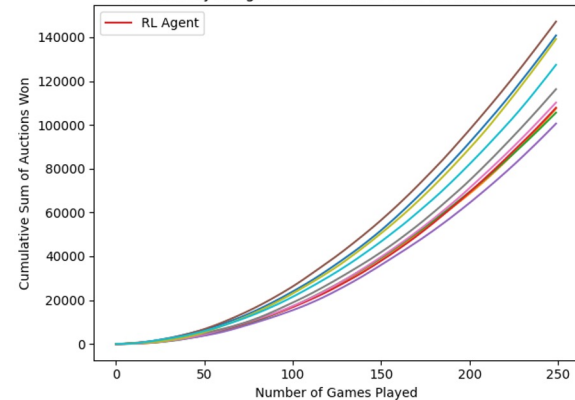
Training Curves for RL Agent



### Games Played against Cumulative Profits



### Games Played against Cumulative Sum of Auctions Won



### Games Played against Quality Score

