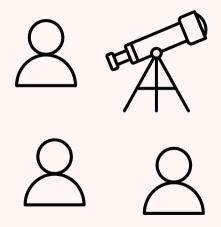
# ROBUST PSEUDO-MARKETS FOR REUSABLE PUBLIC RESOURCES

EC 2023

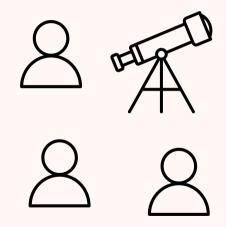
SID BANERJEE, **GIANNIS FIKIORIS**, ÉVA TARDOS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

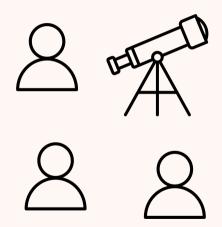
 $\blacksquare$  *n* agents



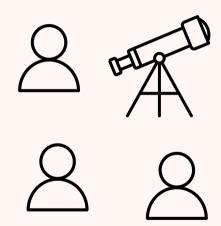
- n agents
- T rounds



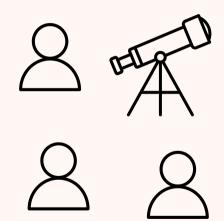
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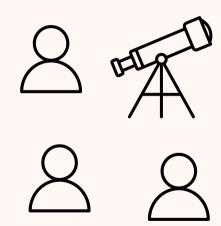
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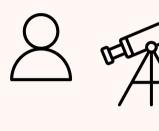
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- Simulate market with artificial currency







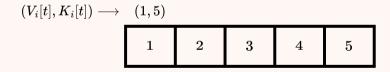
Agent *i* on round *t*:

■ Duration  $K_i[t]$ 

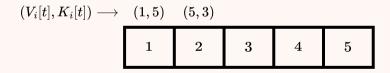
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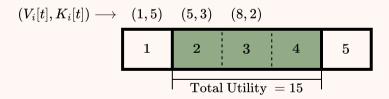
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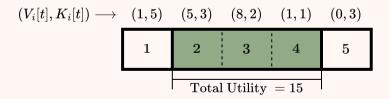
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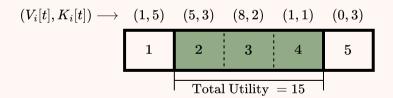


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■ Bayesian setting: (V<sub>i</sub>[t], K<sub>i</sub>[t]) ~ F<sub>i</sub>

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For single round demands where

$$V_i[t] = 1$$
 w.p.  $\alpha_i$ 

can hope for total utility  $\approx \alpha_i T$ 

Individual agent guarantee

Defined in [Gorokh-Banerjee-Iyer, EC'21] for single round demands, related to [Kalai-Smorodinsky, Econometrica'75]

#### Individual agent guarantee

- Simplified setting:
  - ► Agent *i* is alone
  - ▶ Win at most  $\alpha_i$  fraction of the rounds

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# Theorem - Ideal Utility Calculation

 $v_i^{\star}$  and  $\pi_i^{\star}$  can be computed by an LP.

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First-Price Pseudo-Auction with Multi-Round Reserves

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#### **MECHANISM**

First-Price Pseudo-Auction with Multi-Round Reserves

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- 1. Agent *i* gets  $\alpha_i T$  credits
- 2. Every round t: first-price auction with multi-round reserve r
  - Collect desired durations and per-round bids
  - Highest valid per-round bid wins
  - Multi-round bids must be at least reserve r

Robust Bidding Policy: follow  $\pi_i^{\star}$  and bid reserve price r

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#### Theorem - Robust Guarantee

If  $r \ge 1$  then even under adversarial competition agent i can guarantee expected utility

$$v_i^* T \min \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha_i}{r} \right\} - O\left(\sqrt{T}\right)$$

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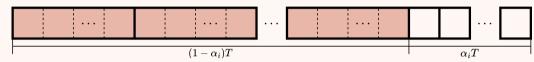
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Maximized if r = 2:

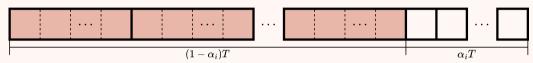
$$\frac{\mathbf{v}_{i}^{\star}}{2}T-O\left(\sqrt{T}\right)$$

■ If r = 1 others block agent i

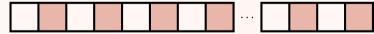
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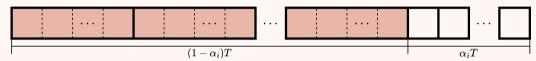
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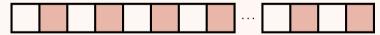
■ If r = 2 others win at most  $\approx \frac{7}{2}$  rounds



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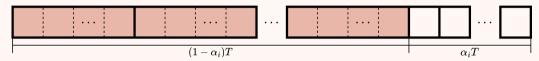


■ If r = 2 others win at most  $\approx \frac{T}{2}$  rounds

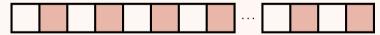


▶ If  $K_i[t] = 1$  agent i wins  $\alpha_i$  fraction of free rounds

■ If r = 1 others block agent i



■ If r = 2 others win at most  $\approx \frac{7}{2}$  rounds



- ▶ If  $K_i[t] = 1$  agent *i* wins  $\alpha_i$  fraction of free rounds
- ▶ If  $K_i[t] = 2$  rely on martingale argument

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- 2 bound on the PoA

## Theorem - Optimality of mechanism

No mechanism can guarantee every agent *i* expected utility more than

$$V_i^{\star} T \left( \frac{1}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k_{\text{max}}}\right) \right)$$

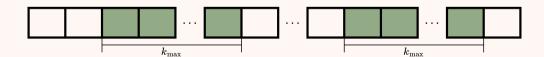
as  $n \to \infty$ .

■ *n* identical agents with  $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{n}$ 

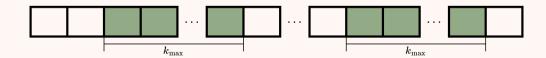
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- $(V_i[t], K_i[t]) = (1, k_{max})$  with small probability
- $\mathbf{v}_{i}^{\star} = \frac{1}{n} \implies Tn\mathbf{v}^{\star} = T$
- Social welfare at most  $\frac{7}{2}$



## **SUMMARY**

- Public reusable resource sharing
- Ideal utility: individual agent benchmark
- First-Price Pseudo-Auction with Multi-Round Reserves
- Robust Bidding Policy: guarantees half of total ideal utility
- No mechanism guarantees everyone more than half of total ideal utility