

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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FIT5226

**Multi-agent System &
Collective Behaviour**

Wk 1: Topic and Unit Overview

Teaching Team & Consultation

- Prof Bernd Meyer
 - Chief Examiner
 - Consultation: see Moodle



- Unit Coordinator
 - your first point of contact for administrative questions
 - Yue Yang
consultation by appointment:
[yue.yang1@monash.edu](mailto:<yue.yang1@monash.edu>)



- Tutors
 - Shenzhou Zhang (Stephen)
 - Esteban Larach Kaschel
 - Yasin Pathan

Data-intensive Computational Ecology

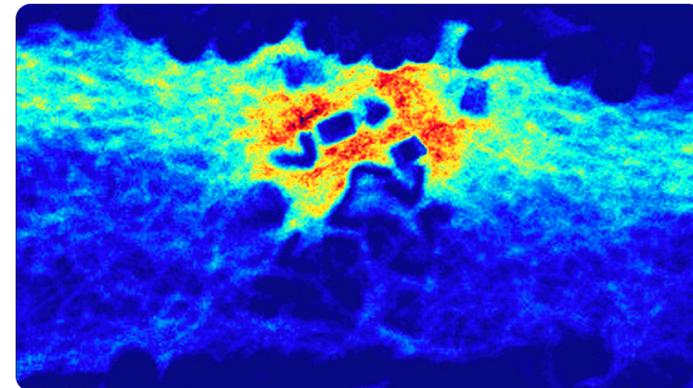


RESEARCH AREAS



Collective Behavior

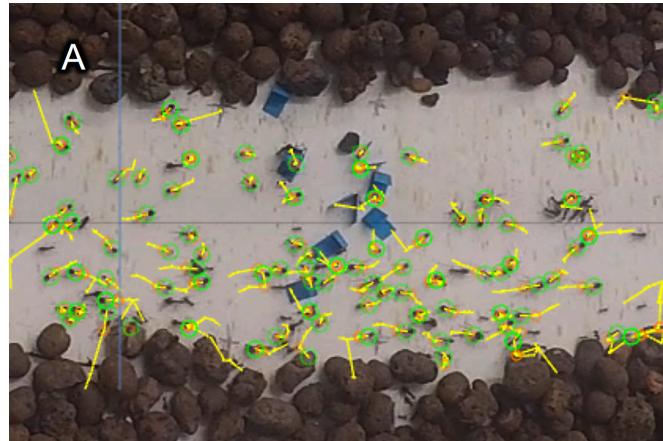
We develop mathematical and computational models to explain how groups of socially living animals achieve coordinated decision making and group behaviour



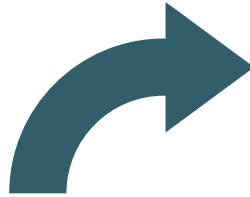
Animal Monitoring

We develop AI-driven methods to monitor animal behavior and occurrence in the wild and in the lab

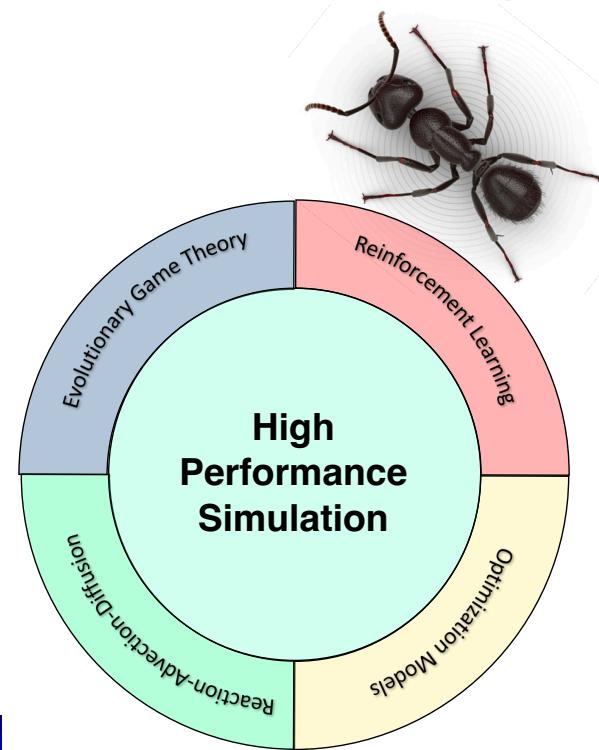
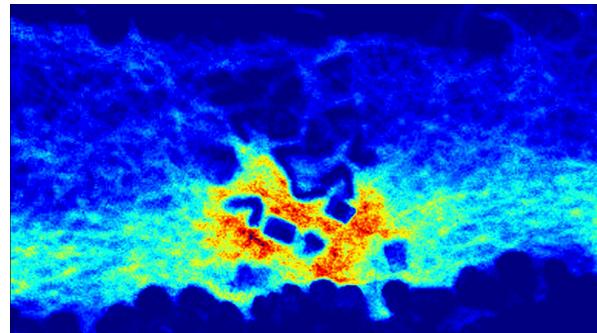
Data-Intensive Computational Ecology



Lab
Experiments



AI for
Data Extraction



Mathematical
Behaviour
Modelling

What we will discuss today

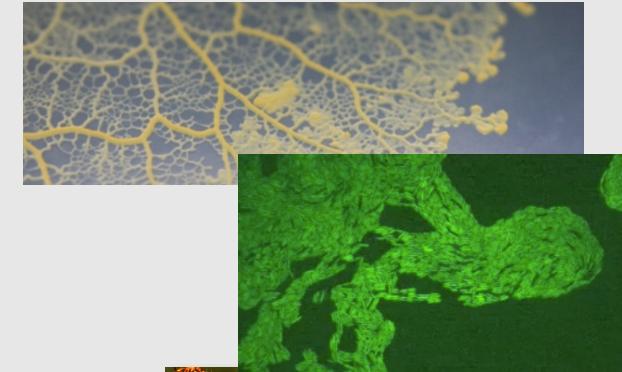
- **What do you hope to learn?**
- **What are Multi-Agent Systems?**
- **Main Approaches**
- **Unit Structure**
- **Assessment**
- **Literature**

“Natural” examples of Multi-Agent Systems

- **Biology**

- Social Insects: **Ants, Bees, Wasps, Termites...**
- **Bacteria** (eg Myxobacteria): Colonisation
- Primitive Cellular Organisms (eg **Slime Molds**)
- **Cell Migration**: Wound Healing, Tissue Formation
- Bird Flocks, Fish Schools
- Herds

- Economic Markets (Trendsetting, Hit & Flop Dynamics)
- Democratic Decisions



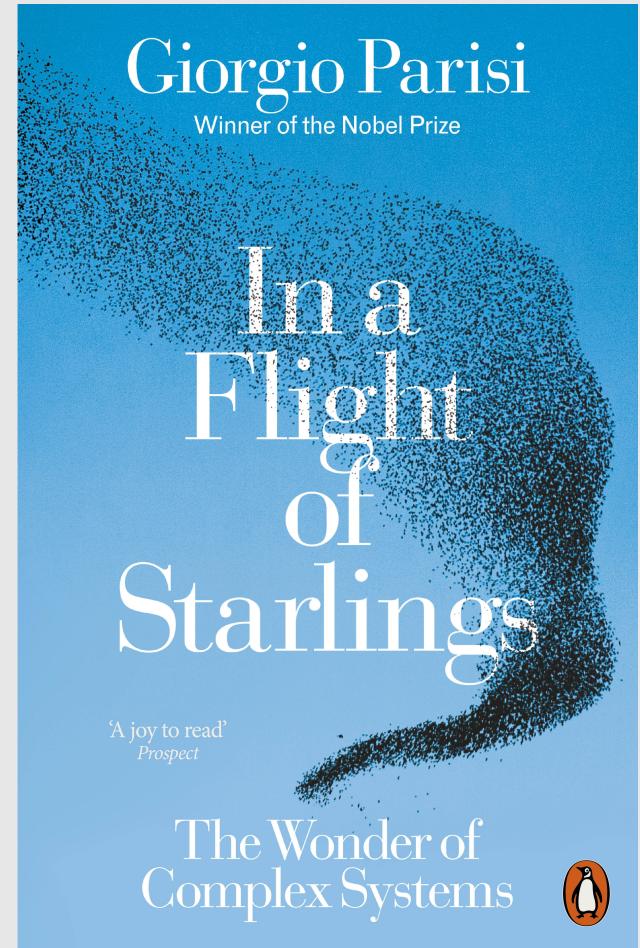
It's not so simple...

Giorgio Parisi

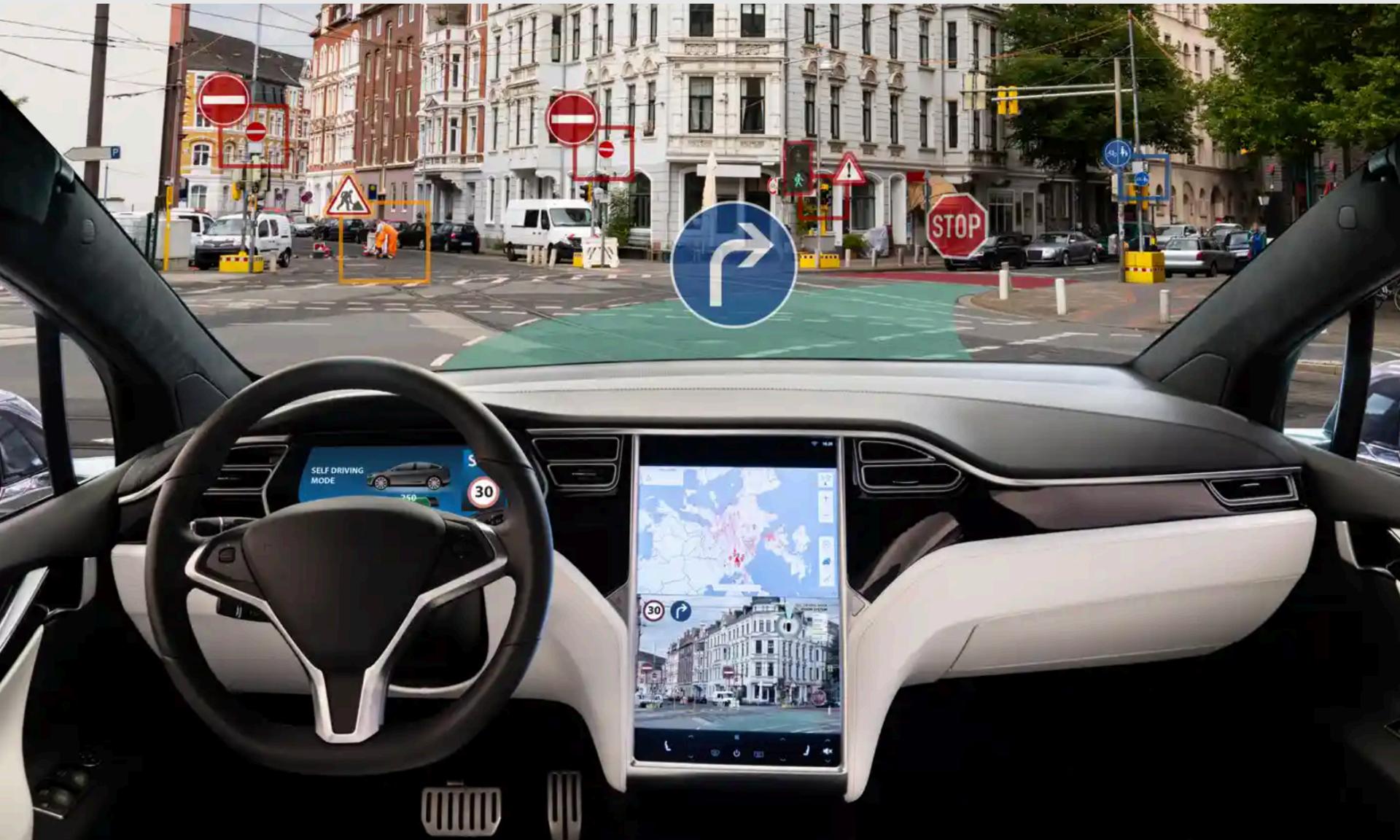
- **quantum field theory**,
- **statistical mechanics**
- **complex systems**

Nobel Price in Physics for

“the discovery of the interplay of disorder and fluctuations in physical systems from atomic to planetary scales”



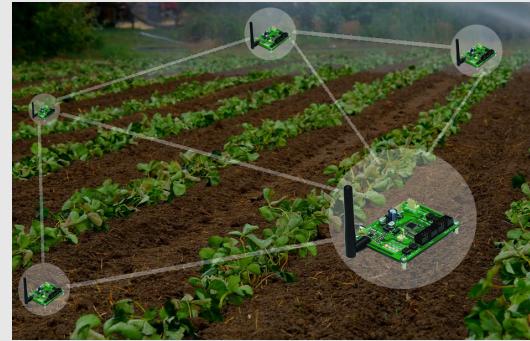
Engineering Examples



Engineering Examples



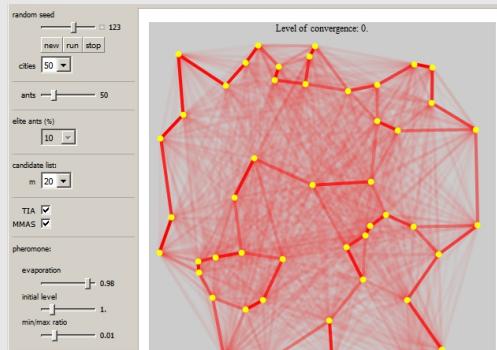
Swarm robots



Autonomous sensor networks

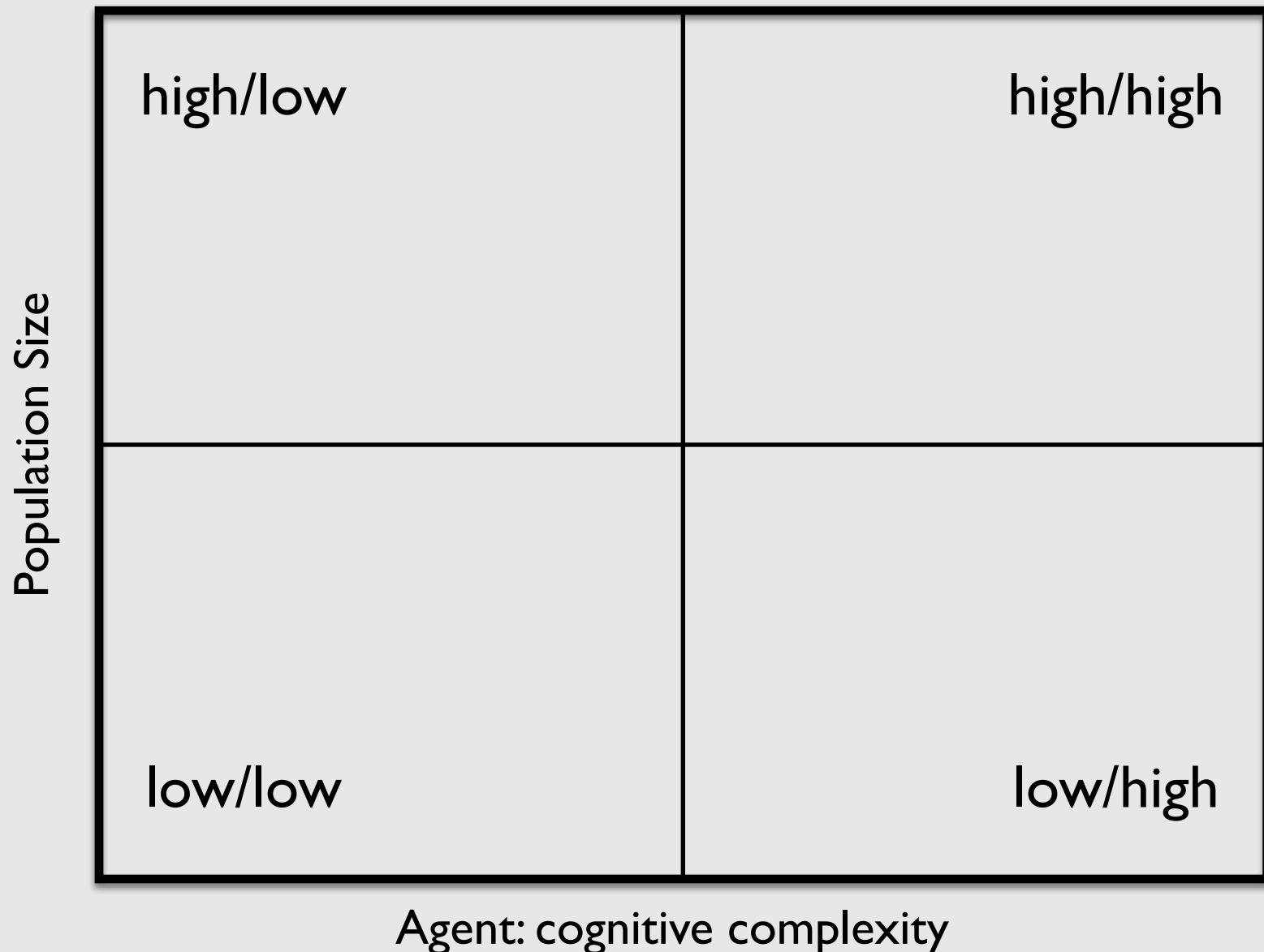


Crowd & traffic control

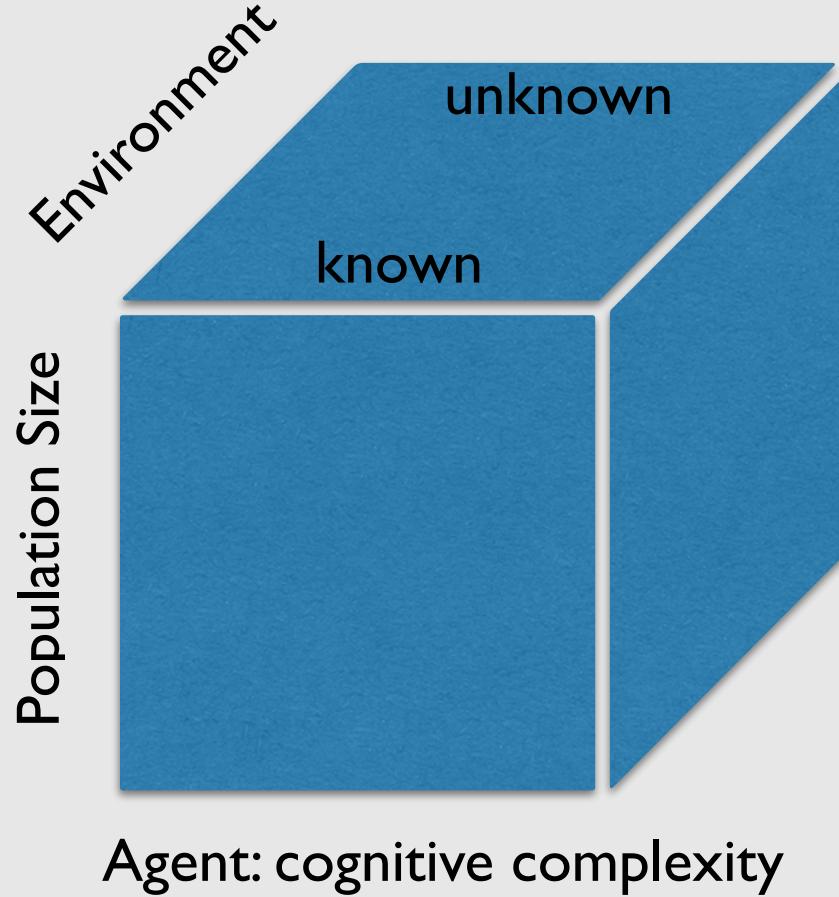


Automated Warehouses

MAS Complexity

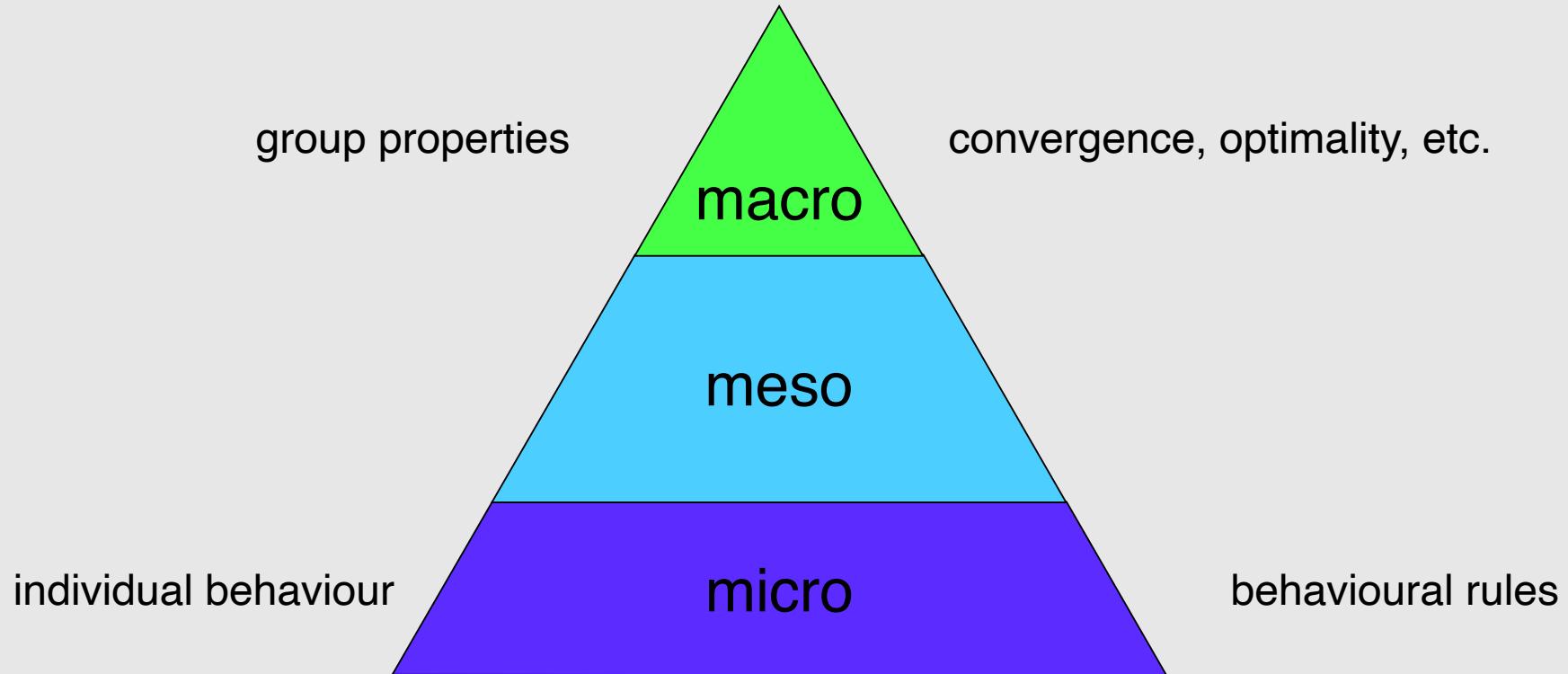


MAS Complexity



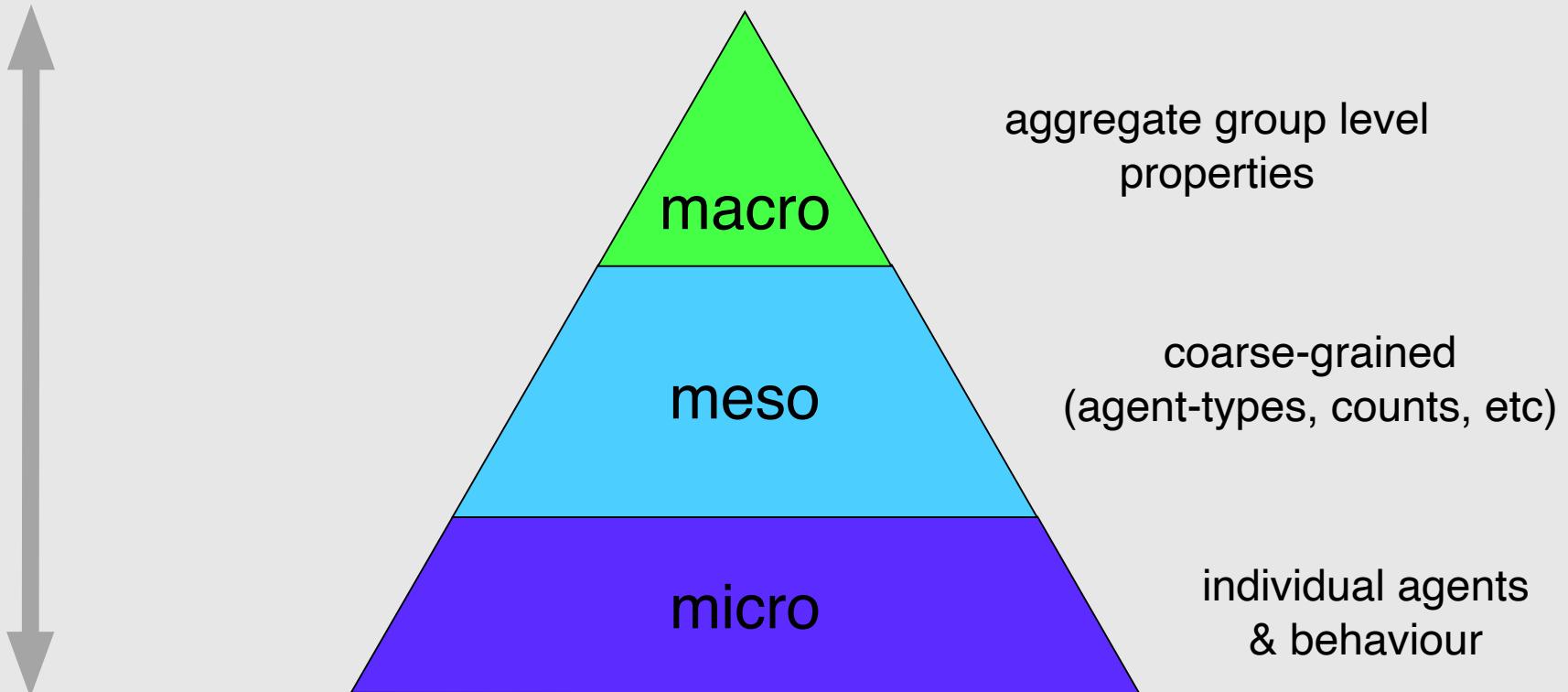
Do we have a model of the environment? Does the agent?

Individual Behaviour → Group Behaviour

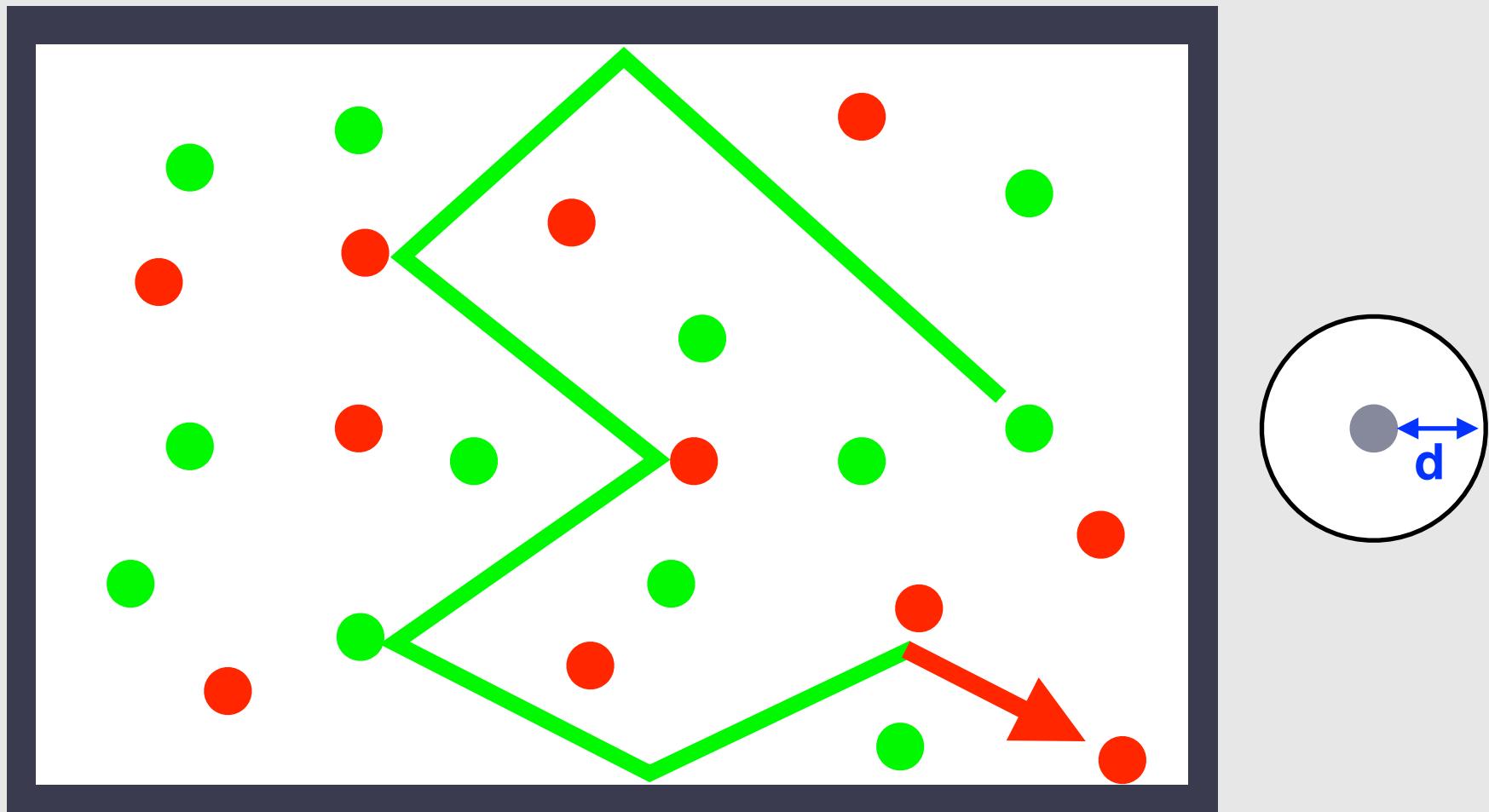


Example: Task Allocation in Animals, Humans, and Robots

The elusive Micro-Macro link

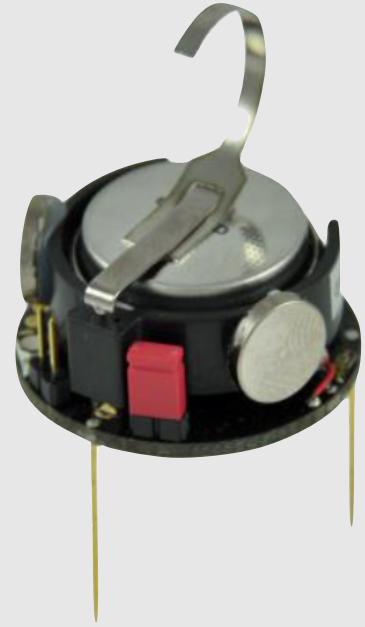
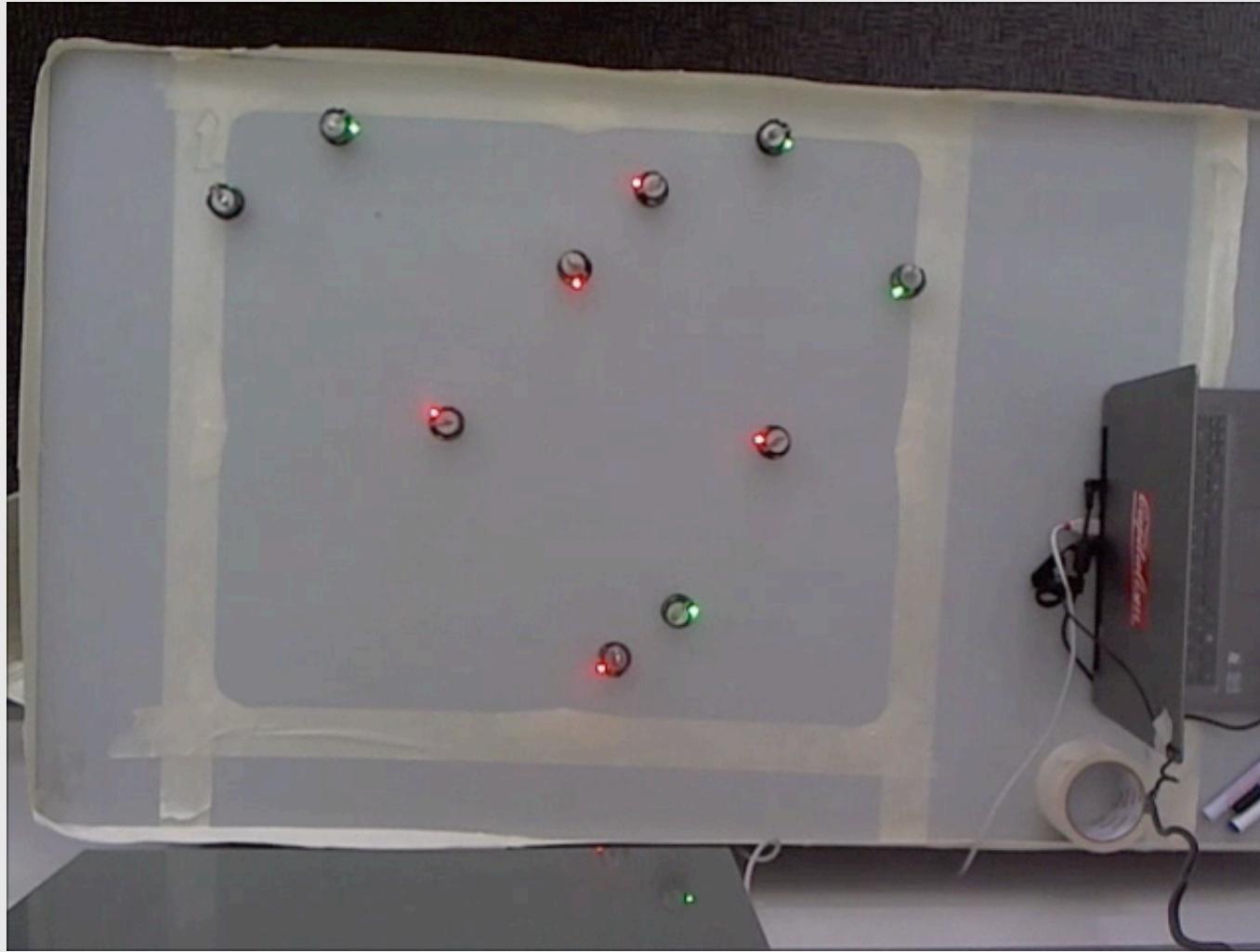


Example: majority consensus

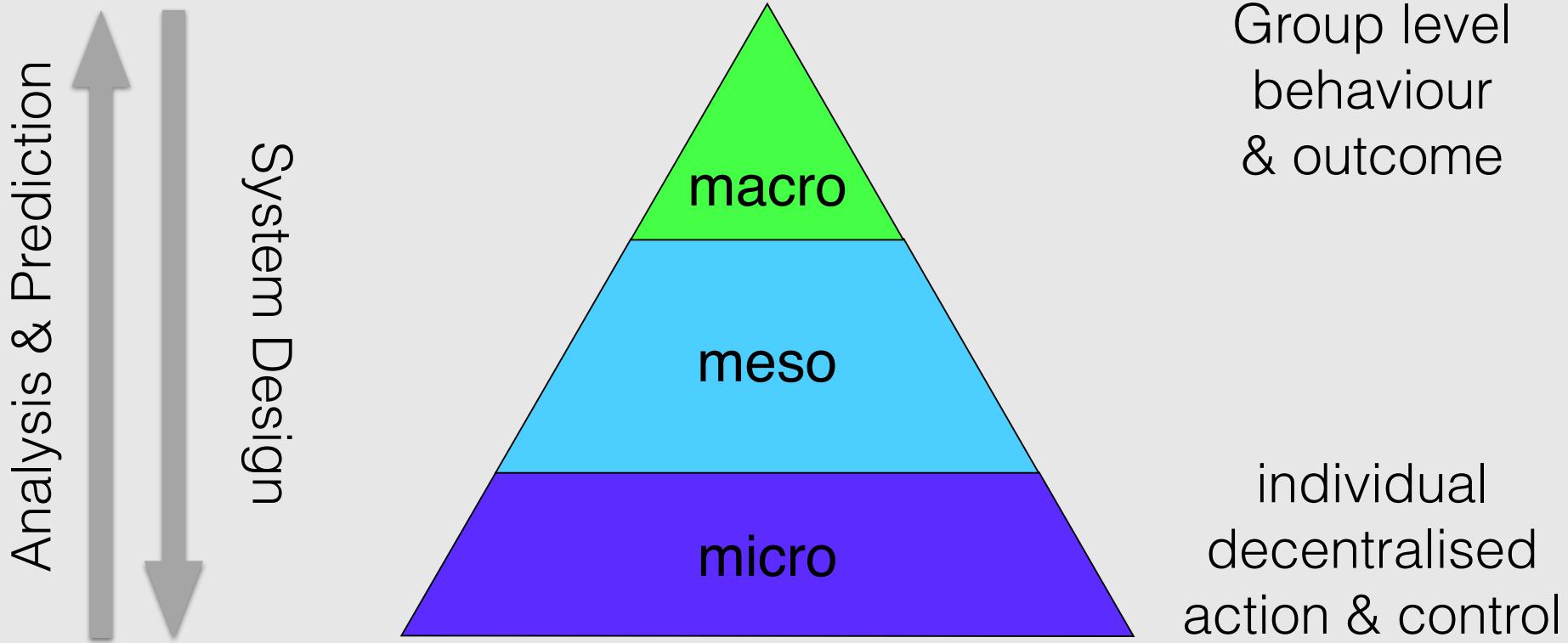


- relevant for some forms of *quorum sensing*

Experimental Set-up



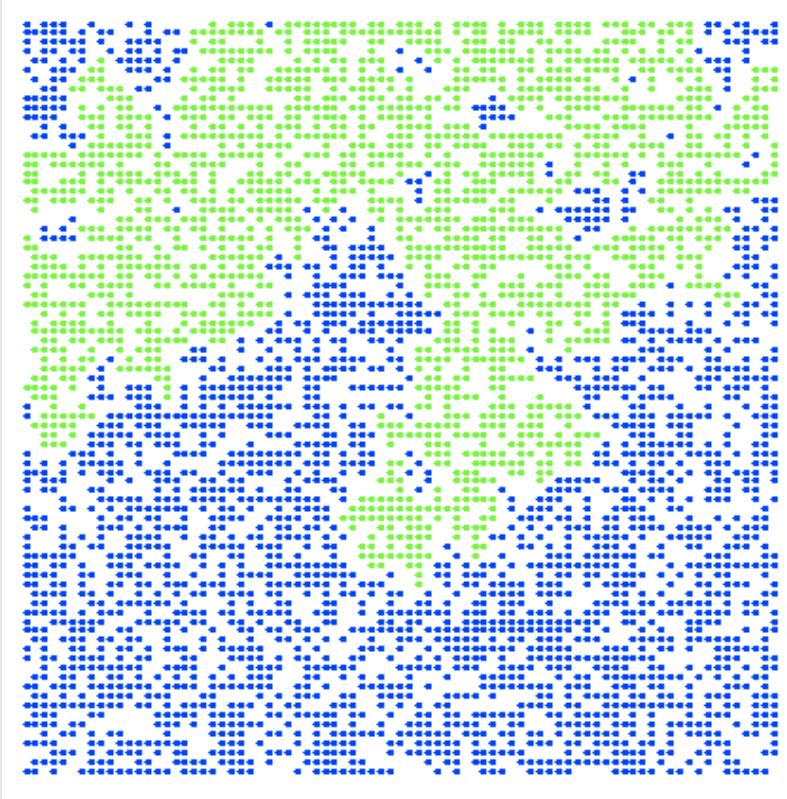
Two perspectives: Science vs. Engineering



Multi-Agent Systems without intentional behaviour



Percolation clusters



<http://www.physics.buffalo.edu/gonsalves/Java/Percolation.html>

Percolation curve

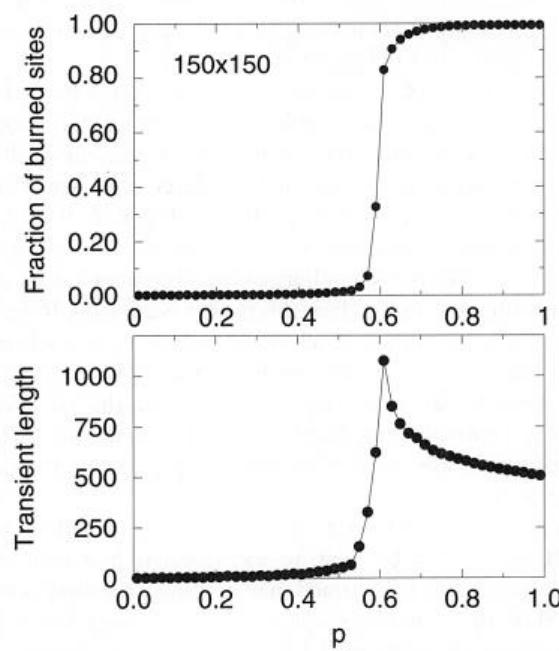
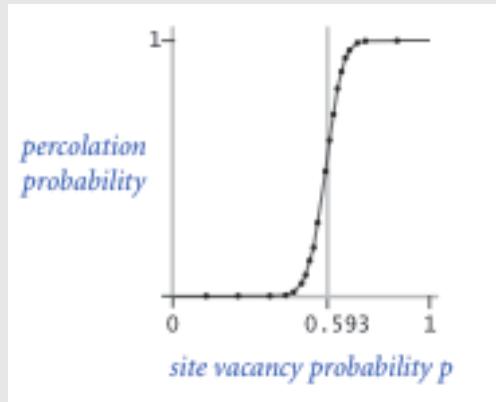
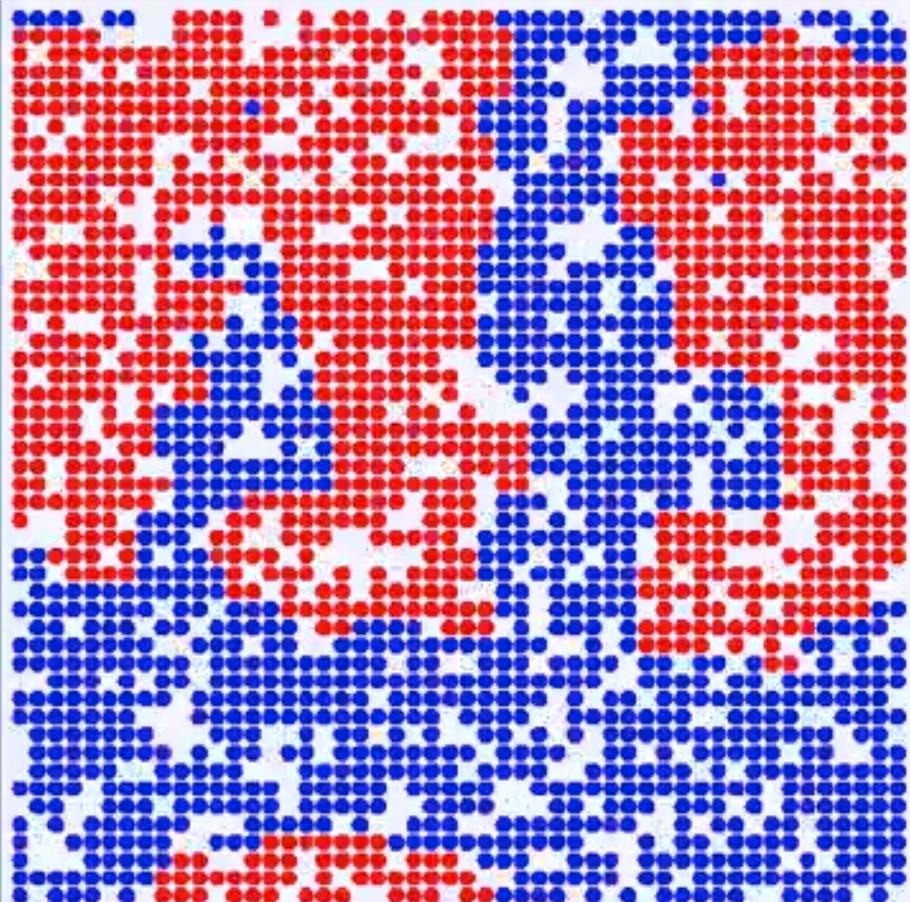


Figure 2.11 Phase transition for the two-dimensional percolation experiment shown in Figure 2.10. Upper plot: the fraction of burned trees displays a sharp increase close to a critical value, separating the phase where no propagation occurs to the percolation phase. Bottom picture: the time required to complete extinction of the fire.

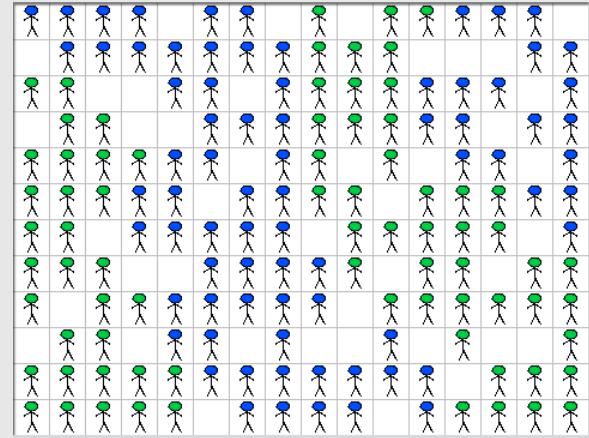
Acting with Intention: Schelling Segregation Model



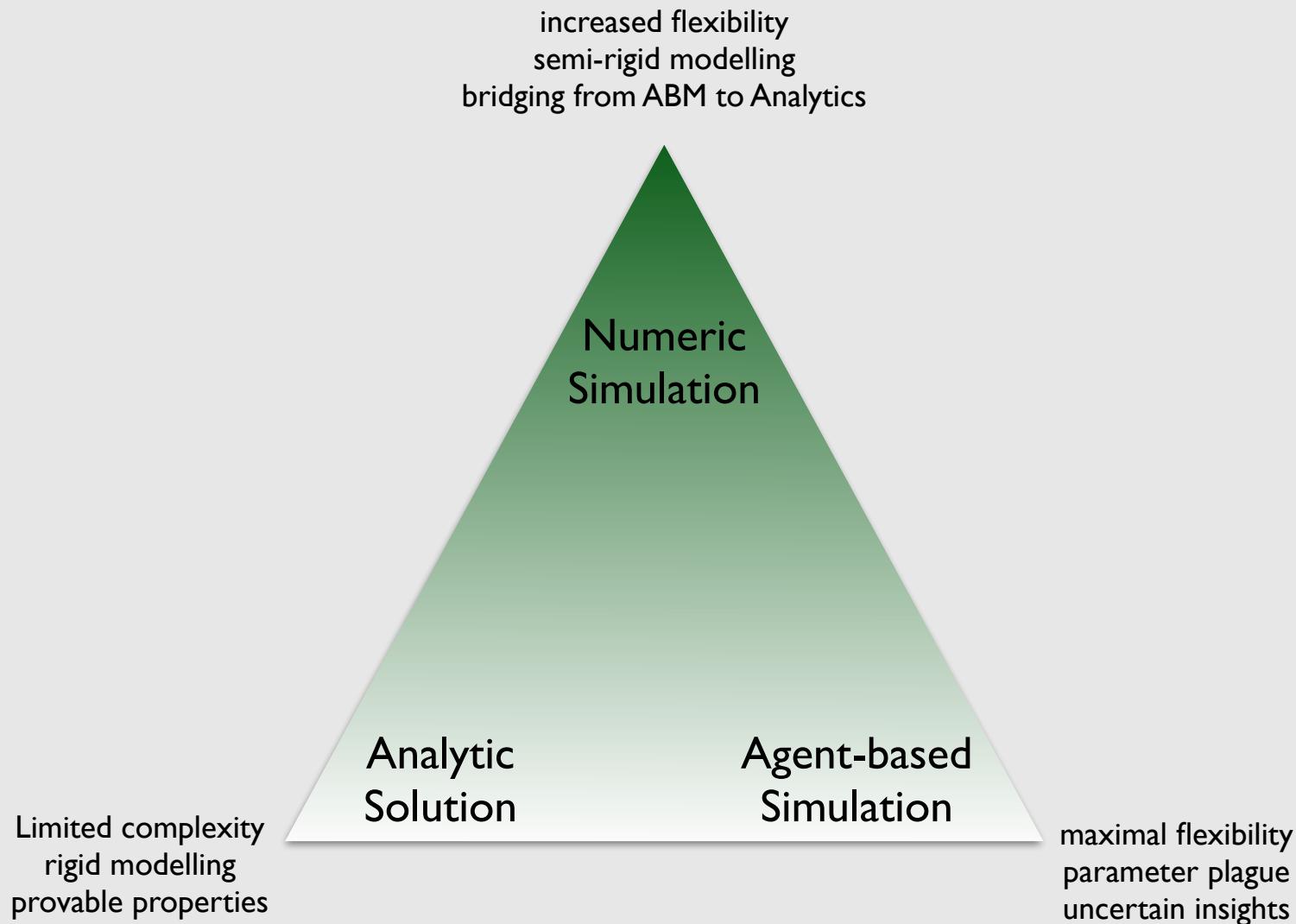
Thomas Schelling (14/4/1921 -),
American Economist,
Nobel Price in Economy 2005

Rules: Schelling Segregation Model

- Two types of ‘residents’ (red/blue).
- residents move if they are unhappy in their environment
- resident prefer an environment of their own color or somewhat mixed
- they turn unhappy if the proportion of agents with a color different from their own exceeds a certain threshold
- Even when residents prefer mixed environments, full segregation occurs



Modelling Approaches



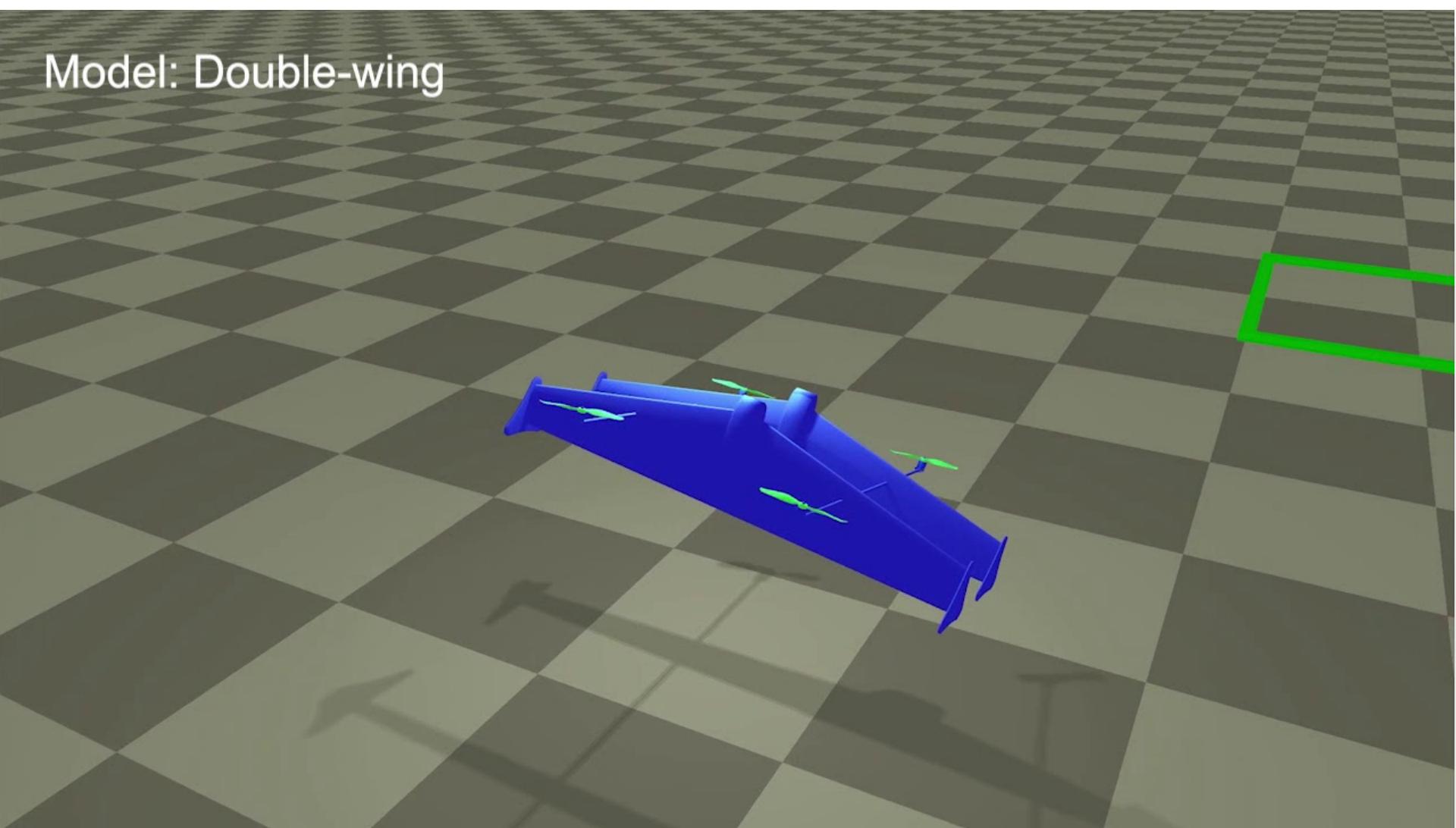
Learning Agents

Learning to act (**single** agents)



Single-agent Reinforcement Learning

Model: Double-wing



Single-agent Reinforcement Learning



Single-agent Reinforcement Learning

Our Approach



TG



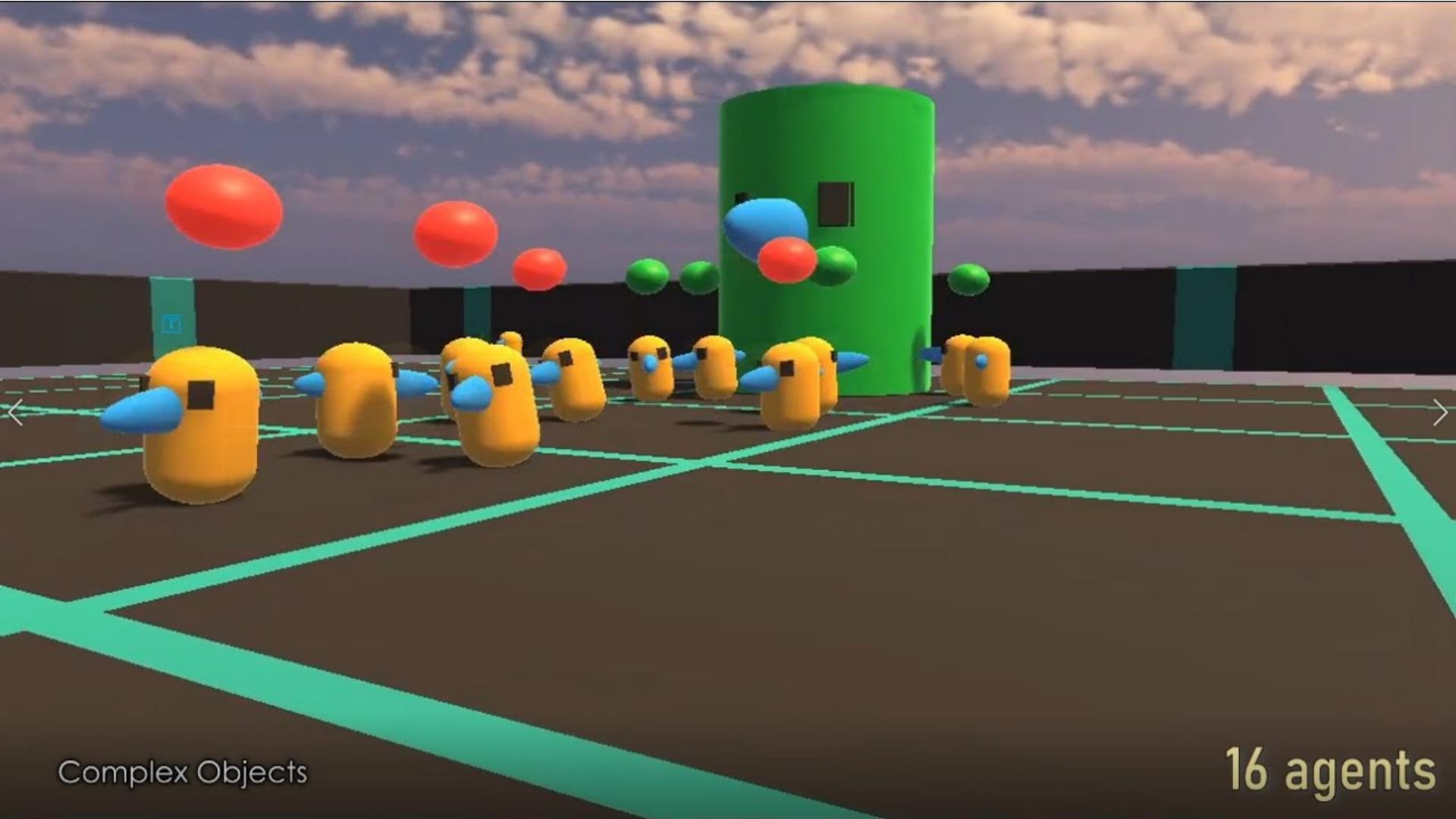
I'00" to I'50"

<https://youtu.be/Zeyv1bN9v4A>

From single to Multi-agent RL



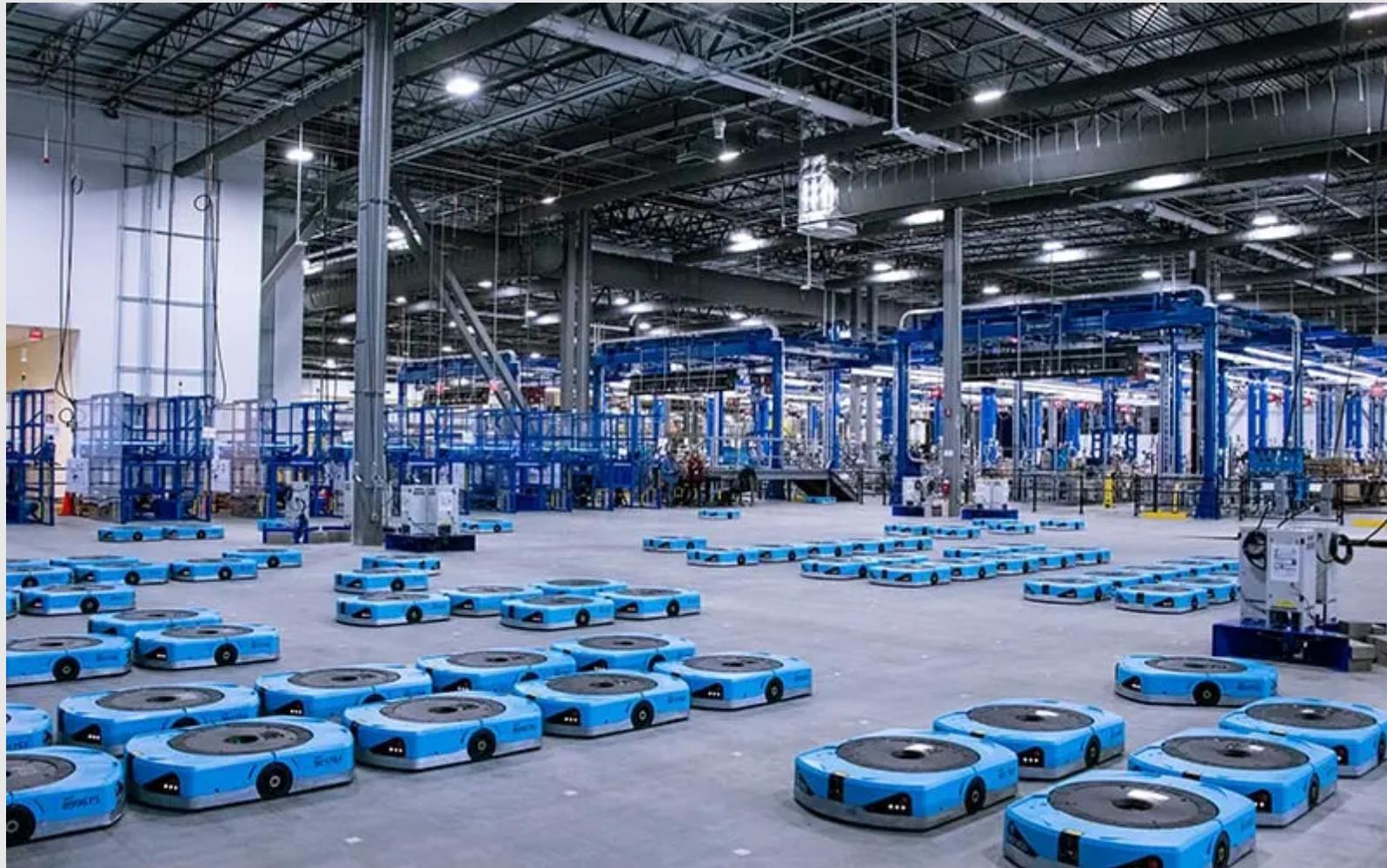
Multi-agent Reinforcement Learning



2'42"; 3'30"-3'40"; 6'55" to 7'30"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gv-8X6tNPNw&t=5s>

Routing Warehouse Robots

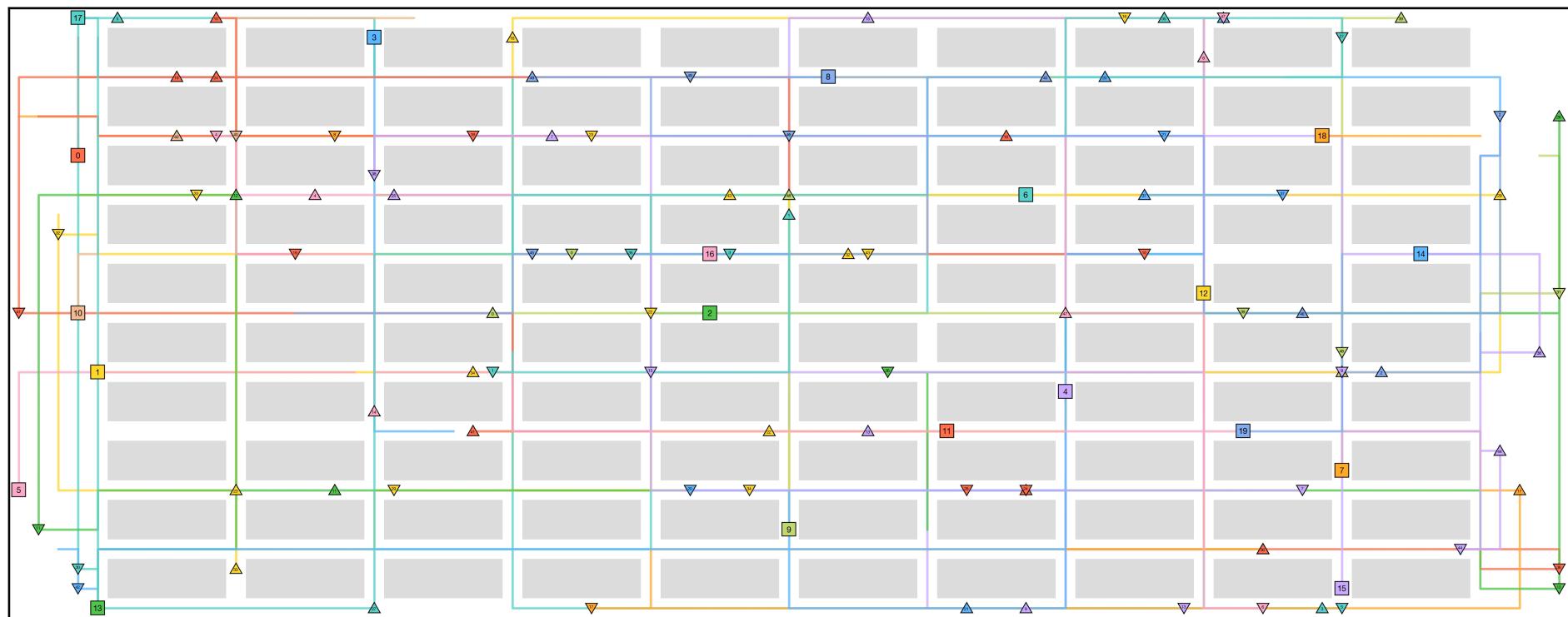


Hercules robots being tested at Amazon's BOS27 Robotics Innovation Hub in Westborough, Massachusetts.

Routing Warehouse Robots

Branch-and-cut-and-price for multi-agent pickup and delivery
Edward Lam <edward.lam@monash.edu>

Time 0.0

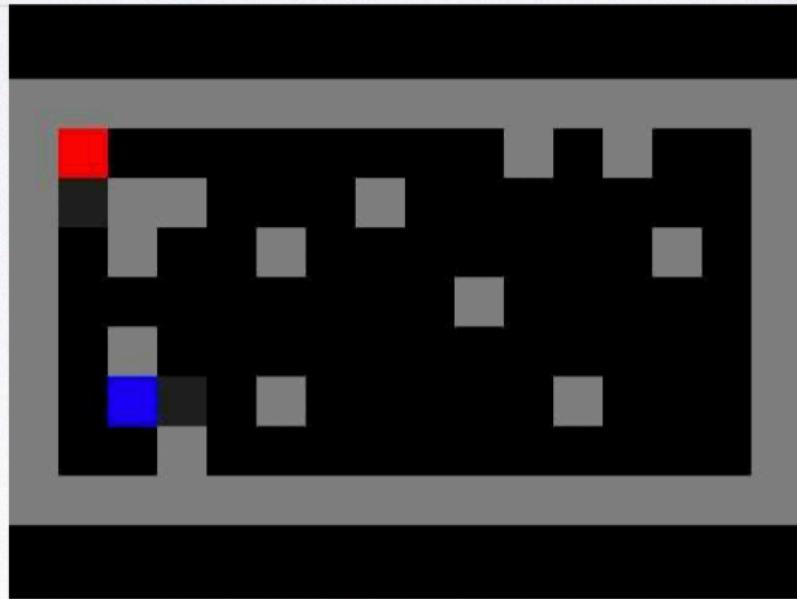


https://ed-lam.com/videos/bcpmapd2024_warehouse.mp4

Multi-agent Reinforcement Learning



pomberman.com



Laser Tag

Typical experimental environments: Grid Worlds

DeepMind says reinforcement learning is ‘enough’ to reach general AI



E.O. Wilson

The unknown and prodigious are drugs to the scientific imagination, stirring insatiable hunger with a single taste.

In our hearts we hope we will never discover everything.



from: "The diversity of life"

Main Approaches to Investigating MAS

- **Agent-based simulations**
- **Physics-based methods (eg. ODEs, Fokker-Planck)**
- **Reinforcement Learning**
 - initially for *individual* learning
- **Game Theory**
 - mostly concerned with outcomes of multi-agent interactions only, not with learning
- **Evolutionary Game Theory**
 - mostly concerned with evolutionary selection and *social* learning
- **Auction Theory (Resource allocation)**
- **Voting Theory (Social Choice)**

Part 1 (Weeks 1-10): The Game Plan

- Overview [today]
- Analysing complex interactions, no learning
System Dynamics, Markov Chains
- Learning
 - ...from the agent perspective, *individual* learning
 - Reinforcement Learning (incl. Deep RL)
 - Outcomes, Solution Concepts (“desirable” target states)
 - Game Theory, Nash Equilibrium
 - ...from the population perspective, *social* learning
 - Evolutionary Game Theory
- Combining Game Theory and Reinforcement Learning

Week-to-week structure (tentative)

1	Introduction & Scoping	
2	Macroscopic/mesoscopic system dynamics (deterministic & stochastic)	
3	RL Intro and MDPs	Bellman Equations
4	Policy and Value Iteration	SARSA, Q-Learning
5	Deep Q-Learning	
6	Game Theory Intro	
7	Solution Concepts; Nash	MiniMax-Q, Markov Games
8	Population Games	Evolutionary Game Theory
9	Social Dilemmas	
10	Coalition Game Theory	
11	Auctions	
12	Voting	

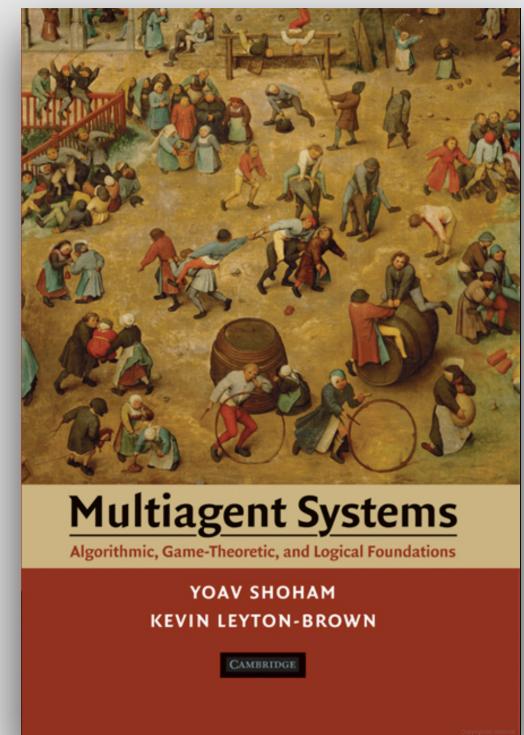
The diagram illustrates the progression of topics over 12 weeks. A vertical double-headed arrow on the left indicates the 'Learning' dimension, with week numbers 1 through 12 listed vertically. A second vertical double-headed arrow on the right indicates the 'Multi-agent' dimension, with week numbers 3 through 12 listed vertically. The first two weeks (1 and 2) are positioned at the top of the learning axis. Weeks 3 through 12 are grouped under the multi-agent axis, starting from week 3 and ending at week 12.

Assessment

Assessment	Topic	Release	Due	Weight	Assessment mode
not assessed; prep work	Project Stage 1 (single agent learning)				collaborative work
in-semester	Project & Report (collaborative multi-agent task)		May 5	50%	Individual
Exam				50%	

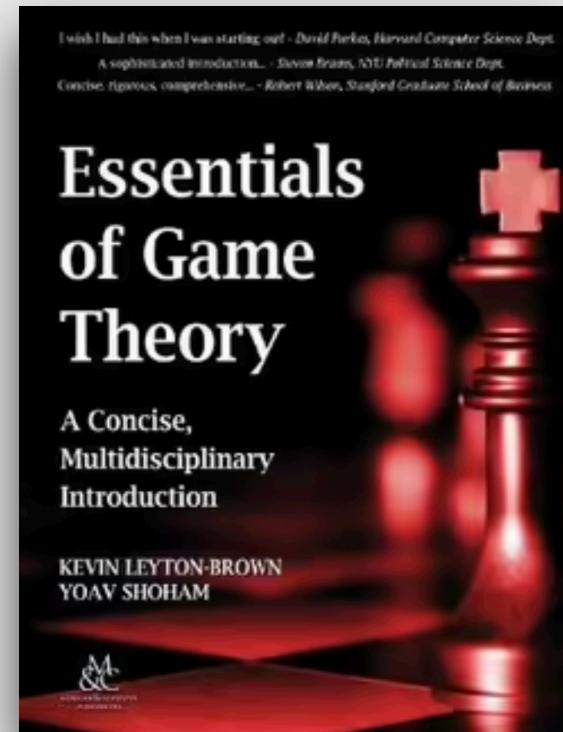
Literature (prescribed)

- ***Multiagent Systems: Algorithmic, Game-Theoretic, and Logical Foundations*** by Kevin Leyton-Brown and Yoav Shoham, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- required (but maybe no need to buy)
available via Monash Library
 - hardcopy, electronically
 - see reading list on Moodle
- available online for free at
(if you can't afford to buy it)
<http://www.masfoundations.org/>



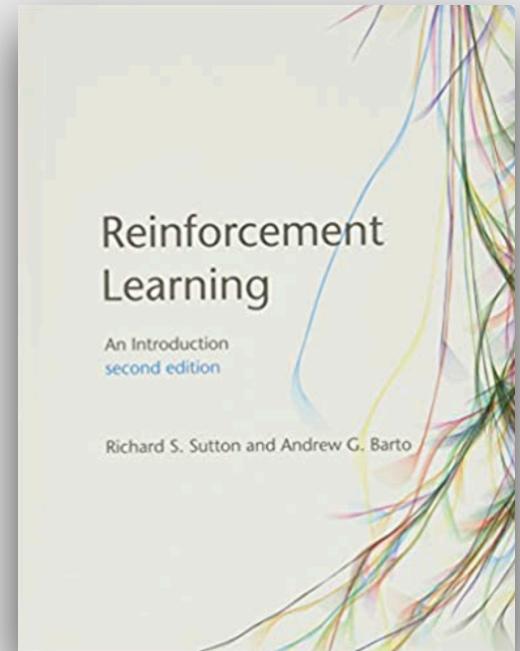
Literature (optional)

- ***Essentials of Game Theory* by Kevin Leyton-Brown and Yoav Shoham, Cambridge University Press, 2009.**
- **abbreviated version of the prescribed text, restricted to game theory**
- **available online**
<https://www.gtessentials.org/>
- **available via Monash Library**
 - **electronically:** <https://www-morganclaypool-com.ap1.proxy.openathens.net/doi/abs/10.2200/S00108ED1V01Y200802AIM003>



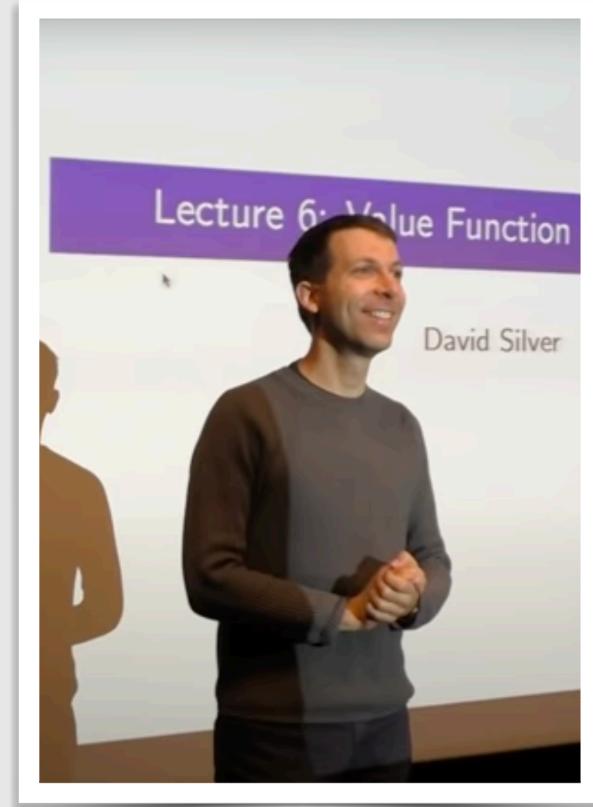
Literature (optional)

- ***Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction*** (2nd ed) by Richard S. Sutton and Andrew C. Barto
MIT Press, 2018.
- **Chapters 1, 3-6**
- **available via Monash Library**
 - **hardcopy, electronically**
 - **see reading list on Moodle**
- **available online for free from R. Sutton (if you can't afford to buy it)**
 - <http://incompleteideas.net/>



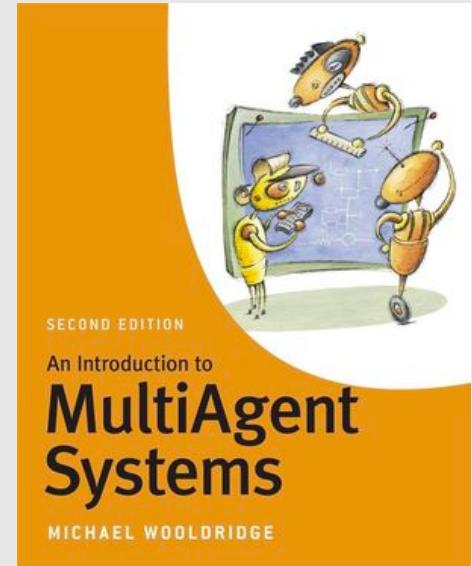
Youtube Lectures: Reinforcement Learning

- David Silver's (Deep Mind) recordings of lectures given at UCL
- Lectures 1-5
- [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?
list=PLzuuYNsE1EZAXYR4FJ75jcJseBm
o4KQ9-](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzuuYNsE1EZAXYR4FJ75jcJseBmo4KQ9-)
- other selected literature will be provided



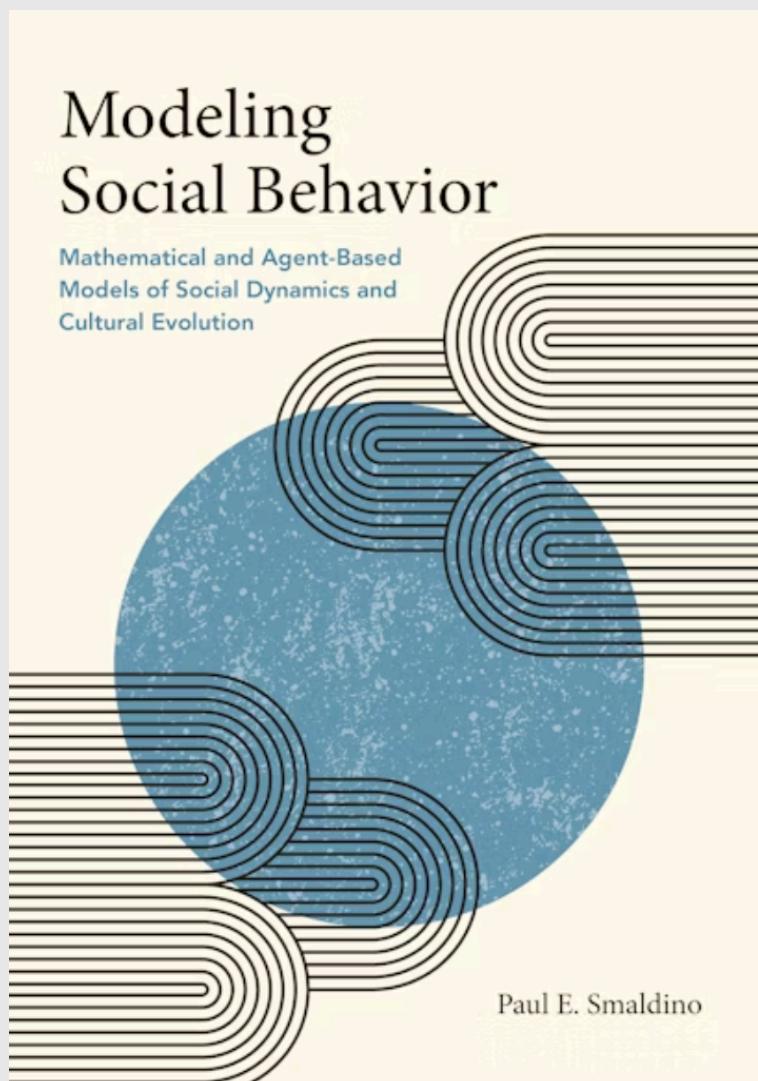
Literature (optional)

- ***An Introduction to MultiAgent Systems***
(2nd ed) by Michael Wooldridge
Wiley, 2009.
- **available via Monash Library**
 - **hardcopy, electronically**
 - **see reading list on Moodle**
- **no legal (!) free copies (AFAIK)**



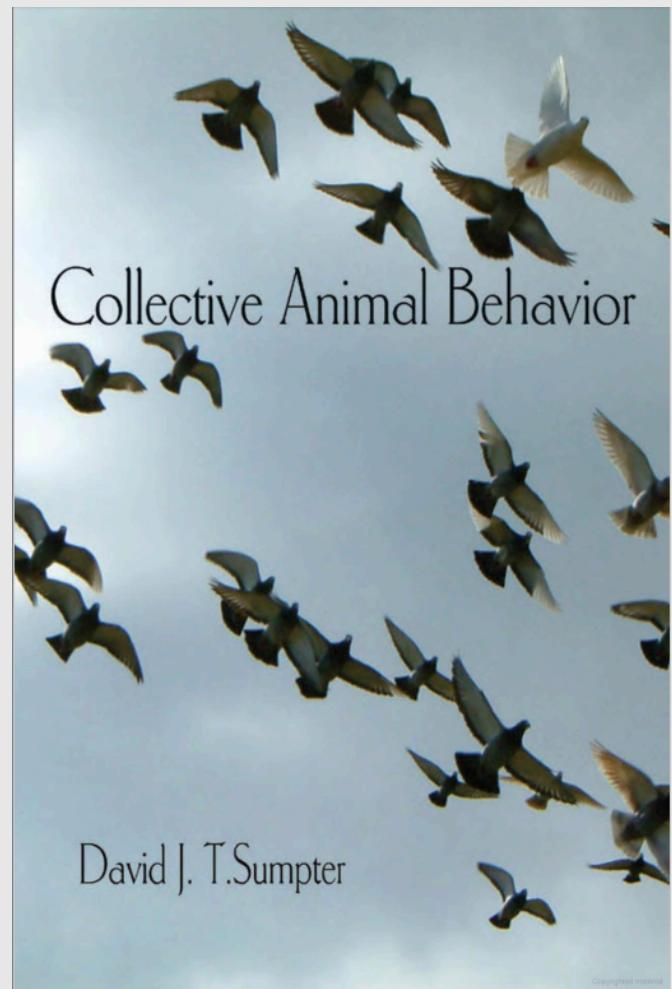
Literature (optional)

- ***Modeling Social Behavior* by Paul E. Smaldino Princeton University Press, 2014.**
- **available via Monash Library**
 - **hardcopy only**
 - **see reading list on Moodle**



Literature (optional)

- ***Collective Animal Behavior* by David Sumpter Princeton University Press, 2010.**
- **available via Monash Library**
 - **hardcopy, electronically**
 - **see reading list on Moodle**
 - **no legal (!) free copies (AFAIK)**



Correspondences for Core Topics

	SLB	Silver	Woolridge
RL	7.4.1-7.4.3; Appendix C	Lectures 1-5	
Non-cooperative GT	3.1-3.3; 3.4.1; 4.1; 4.5.1	n/a	
EGT	6.4; 7.1; 7.7	n/a	
Coalition GT	12.1-12.3	n/a	13
Auctions	11	n/a	14
Voting	9.1-9.4	n/a	12

Tools of the Trade

Jupyter Notebooks (Python)

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two tabs: "Untitled.ipynb" and "Lorenz.ipynb". The "Lorenz.ipynb" tab is active, displaying a section titled "The Lorenz Differential Equations". It contains a brief introduction, imports for `matplotlib` and `ipywidgets`, and a code cell [1] defining the Lorenz system of differential equations:

```
[1]: %matplotlib inline
from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed
```

The equations are:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= \rho x - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= -\beta z + xy\end{aligned}$$

A note says: "Let's change (σ , β , ρ) with ipywidgets and examine the trajectories." A code cell [2] uses `solve_lorenz` from `lorenz.py` to solve the equations for default parameters ($\sigma = 10$, $\beta = 2.67$, $\rho = 28$):

```
[2]: from lorenz import solve_lorenz
w=interactive(solve_lorenz,sigma=(0.0,50.0),rho=(0.0,50.0))
w
```

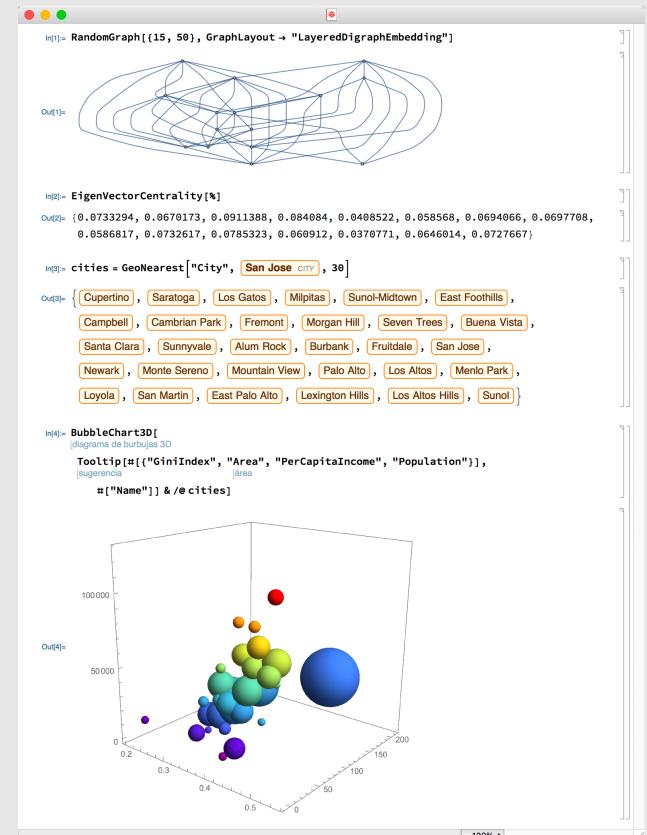
Three sliders are shown for σ , β , and ρ . Below them is a 2D plot of the Lorenz attractor trajectories.

For the default set of parameters, we see the trajectories swirling around two points, called attractors.

The object returned by `interactive` is a `Widget` object and it has attributes that contain the current result and the function used to create it.

Programming Environment
with comprehensive scientific computing libraries
<https://anaconda.org/>
<https://colab.google/>

Wolfram Mathematica



Scientific Computing Environment
fully programmable
symbolic maths